FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has a few Tons disengaged, and will sail on the 20th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 8th June, 1839.

FOR BORDEAUX "direct" the fine *Ship "Paquet Boat Bordelais."* 260 tons, Captain J. Sibady. "This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and will have early dispatch. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES, AND Co.

Meadow Street, 8th June, 1839,

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of *George Ogilvie Farquharson* late a Cadet, and *David Campbell*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton, Esquire* Registrar of the said Court.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized therof.—Dated this 31st day of May, 1839.

WE the undersigned have this day commenced business at this Presidency under the style and firm of SYERS LIVINGSTON AND Co.

R. LIVINGSTON BY HIS ATTRY. D. B. SYERS.
D. B. SYERS.
GEO. DEARMAN.

Bombay 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

NOTICE.—The Executor being about to close the accounts of the late *Robert Riddell Esq. I. N.*, parties having claims against the Estate, are requested to forward them to Messrs. *Leckie and Co.* for adjustment without delay.--Bombay, 31st May, 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Leckie and Co.*

Wines received from Messrs. *Hemery Brothers* of Jersey per *Thomas Coutts* 3 doz. and 6 doz. cases.

Sherry, Pale, Amontillado.. ....@ Rs.	18	₰ dozen.
Claret, Lafitte vint. 1834.....	,, 20	,,
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim vint. 1825	,, 20	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of a. i. 1834.....	,, 35	,,
Champaign, Cognac Pale.....	,, 15	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy.....	,, 15	,,

Ditto..Ditto from Messrs. *C. P. Fletcher, and Co.* of London per *Triumph* in 1 dozen cases,

Sparkling Champaign.... .. ....@ Rs.	35	₰ dozen.
Claret St. Julian, 1834....	,, 18	,,
Claret St. Estephe, 1834.....	,, 16	,,
Barclay Perkins and Cos. Pale Ale, per *Thos. Coutts*....	,, 45	per Hhd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th Instant, for the construction of certain Buildings; particulars may be learnt on applications at this office from 10 to 4 daily—Sunday's excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender,

H. BARR,

Lieut. and Actg. Secy. Native Education Society.

Bombay, 7th June, 1839.

CHINA GOODS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for sale on Commission the following articles, which they can warrant of the best description.

Genuine Camphor-wood Trunks, made of single planks, in nests and pairs.

Best Lacquered Leather Travelling Trunks, of sizes.

Cases of six jars of finest Sugar Candy Preserves, consisting of 3 jars Ginger, 2 Citron, 1 Chowchow.

TERMS CASH.

FOR SALE.—A Grey Arab Saddle Horse well broken in, and perfectly quiet. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A Fashionable Pilentum, made by "*Davies*" of Wigmore Street, with a pair of excellent Horses, double and single Harness Price Rs. 2500.

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

A RESPECTABLE European Woman, who has lived in the best families in Bombay and can give every satisfaction regarding her character, wants a situation to go to Europe either as a Lady's attendant or in charge of Children, but who will require to be sent out again or found with a Lady for the voyage. By applying to Mrs. *Bothwell* at Byculla School, they will learn all particulars. The person who wants the situation cannot leave her present place till the 1st of August.

ON sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines, recently imported from Bordeaux.

Destournel Cos. Claret, at ~~Rs~~ 24, and ~~Rs~~ 25 per dozen in patent bottles.

Pomys Medoc.....	14 per dozen.
La Rose Claret, from Mr. C. Thomson,	14 per ditto
Sauterne.....ditto.....	12 per ditto

Bombay, 8th June, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 8 JUNE, 1839. No. 3245.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 17th instant, at their Rooms, the Household property of the late J. GRAHAM Esq. late Assistant to the Post Master General, consisting of Silver, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Globe Lamps, double and single Wall Shades, Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Books, Cooking Utensills, Wearing apparel and a variety of other Articles.

And at 12 o'clock will be put up a Buggy with Horse and Harness.—Bombay, 8th June, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 17th Instant, at their Rooms, the following articles quite new expressly brought out for a Gentleman, who has proceeded to England, consisting of very handsome Gold bordered Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast services, and a quantity of Glass Ware, containing Tumblers, Wine, Claret, Champaign and Liquor Glasses, Green Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Cut quart Decanters &ca.

Also the effects of the late Cadet Farquharson deceased.—Bombay, 8th June, 1839,

ON SALE direct from the Proprietors in cases of a doz. quarts, of very superior qualities.

	Bs.		Rs.
Branne Mouton.....	25	Chateau Laffitte.....	30
St. Julien Medoc..... ..18.	24	Liqueurs assorties	20
Champage D'Ay 1 doz. pints..	20	Salad Oil.....	18
Cognac .....of 1830 ₰. 10 &	20	Southerne.....	20
St. Julien Medoc 6 8,	10	Gruaud 'Larose.....	10

Just arrived per Bordelais, & Josephine.

Old Cognac in cases of 12 pints	10,	Old Cognac in cask of 8 & 15 gal.	35, 60
Pomis and Portal Medoc	12	Salad Oil in case of ½ doz.	10

Apply to A. WILLA ME AND Co. Mily Square.

2ND CALCUTTA GOVT. LOTTERY.

A Few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are to be had of BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices—

Whole Ticket.....	Rupees	118
Half ditto.....	,,	59
Quarter ditto.....	,,	29½
One Eight ditto.....	,,	14¾

TERMS CASH.

The Terms and Canditions that are instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the "*Bombay Government Gazette*" of the 9th ultimo, wherein will be observed all particulars.

A Drawing commenced on the 1st instant.

A CLUB, on Twelve Calcutta Lottery Tickets divided into 76 shares, are to be had from BYRAMJEE NESSERWAWJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIRAM, CARTER and Co., at Rupees 20 per each share, and the holders of the shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prize or prizes as may be drawn to the above 12 Tickets, payable 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within twelve months, and not otherwise—and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. Commission,—if any of the Tickets in the above Club should require to be renewed, according to the conditions of the said Lottery advertised by the Government at Calcutta, it shall be done by him without further notice to the Subscribers; the particulars of the said conditions will be known by a reference to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 9th ultimo.

TERMS, CASH.

N. B. The particulars and numbers of the above 12 Tickets, are mentioned in the receipts granted to those who take shares—the drawing commenced on the 1st Instant.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 8th June 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.—

Courier Office, 8th June, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1839.

No. 302.—By a resolution passed in the General department, Assistant Apothecary Creswick, stationed at Nassick, is promoted to the rank of Acting Apothecary.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

No. 303.—Surgeon Montefiore, is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, until the arrival of Surgeon Gray or until further orders.

No. 304.—Major J. Jopp, Inspecting Engineer of the Deccan, is permitted to remain in Bombay, or in the Deccan, on the sick leave granted to him under date the 4th of May 1838.

The following temporary arrangements are made, consequent on the above permission.

Major C. Waddington, to act as Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan.

Captain J. S. Grant, will continue to act as Inspecting Engineer, Northern Division of the Army during Major Jopp's absence from duty, or until further orders.

Captain W. B. Goodfellow, and Captain T. M. B. Turner, will revert to their respective appointments to Executive Engineers at Poona, and Ahmednuggur.

Captain W. C. Harris, will assume Acting charge of the Superintending Engineer's Department at the Presidency, on his arrival from Kurrachee.

Lieuteuant W. G. Hebbert to act as Executive Engineer at Belgaum, during the period Captain Harris may be employed at the Presidency.

The foregoing arrangements will take effect from the date of arrival of Captain Harris at the Presidency.

No. 305.—Major L. Kinnersley, being reported unfit, from sickness to join his Station, is permitted to defer his departure until further orders.

No. 306.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. Davidson, M. D. is appointed to relieve Assistant Surgeon Fraser, of the medical charge of the Hugh Lindsay, on account of the illness of the latter.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1839

No. 310.—The following Native promotion is made.

New Levy, Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Silladar Mahomed Ameen to be Jemedar.—Date of Appointment, 1st April 1839.

No. 311.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master W. F. Cormack, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Watkin, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. C. Lye, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Supple, on leave to the Presidency.

No. 312.---The following Copy of a Military letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated the 13th Februaay last, No. 1, is published for general information.

Military Department.

No. 1, of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We observe from the scale of Pensions which accompanied the letter of the Officiating Secretary in the Military Department at your Presidency, to the Madras Government, under date 19th March 1838, that Widows of Members of the Medical Board and of Superintending Surgeons have not been allowed, on their admission, to Lord Clive's Fund, the benefit of the rank which, under our orders of the 23rd October 1835, was granted to Medical Officers, holding those Appointments since the date of that letter; it has been our practice to grant to the Widows of Members of the Board and of Superintending Surgeons, the Pensions allowed from Lord Clive's Fund, to the Widows of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, being the rank then assigned to them respectively. We desire that a similar practice may obtain in India.

We have &c.

London, the 13th February, 1839.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1839.

No. 313.—So much of the General Order No. 68 of 1839, as appoints Assistant Surgeon Drever, of the Madras Horse Artillery, to the Medical duties of the Staff and Details at Sholapoor, is hereby cancelled, and Assistant Surgeon W. Butler, of the Madras Army, the Senior Medical Officer at the Station will, according to the Regulations, be placed in charge of those Details.

No. 314.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date 3rd Instant, Lieutenant L. P Hart, of the Engineers, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Roads &c. vice Lieutenant H. Wood, proceeded to Europe.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

No. 54.—Assistant Surgeon Davidson, M. D. is appointed to relieve Assistant Surgeon Fraser, of Medical Charge of the Hugh Lindsay, on account of the illness of the latter.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1839.

No 55.—Lieutenant George Quanborough, of the Invalid Establishment, Indian Navy, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Bombay, 26th May 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collector of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for 25 days from the 20th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his heath.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry, delivered over temporary charge of the collectorate to his acting 3d assistant, Mr. Hadow, on the 20th May 1839.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1839.

Mr. S. Babington, assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts, for a period of two months.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1839.

Mr. E. B. Mills, collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for 3 days, by which he exceeded the period within which he ought to have joined his station on his being appointed to his present situation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Acty. Chief. Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1839.

Captain R. Foster, having arrived from Aden, resumed charge of his duties as Superintendent of Roads, Tanks, &c. on the 12th instant.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Crawford McLeod, Deputy Post Master General of Bombay, and Superintendent of the Government Printing Establishment, in succession to Mr. J. Graham deceased.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. L. Hart, of the Engineers, assistant to the Superintendent of Roads &c. vice Lieutenant H. Wood, proceeded to England.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Acty. Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ashness Remington to officiate as 1st assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

Referring to the 3rd para. of the Government Notification of the 24th, and published in the Government Gazette of the 24th April last, the Post Master General begs to notify, that the Mails to be farwarded to Aden by a sailing vessel, to be dispatched on the 20th instant, therein alluded to, will be closed at 1 P. M. of that day; after which hour it is distinctly to be understood, that no letter can be received; as experience has shewn, that no other plan than a rigid adherence to the hour can be adopted to put an end to the great inconvenience caused by letters being sent to the Post Office after the hour specified for closing.

E. E. ELLIOT.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 6th June 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo..... .... Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th March last..... .....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 28th May last.....Chests 20,406
Ditto from the 22d to the 28th instant..... " "

Total 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 28th May last.....Chests 8,711

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 5th June 1839.

BOMBAY TIMES EXTRAORDINARY.—JUNE, 5

We have been favored with the following interesting and authentic intelligence, contained in a letter from Candahar, dated the 25th April.

His Majesty, Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolkh, made his triumphal entry into the city of Candahar, on the morning of the 25th April, and is described to have been received by the inhabitants with the utmost loyalty and enthusiasm.

Up to the 13th April, the Chiefs of Candahar had not abandoned the hope of raising a religious war; this has been ascertained by intercepted letters. On the 18th and 19th, two of the Chiefs were within 12 miles of the British Camp, attended by a body of about 3,000 efficient Cavalry.

On the morning of the 20th, a Syud appeared at the pickets, representing himself to be the Agent of a Chief named Hajee Khan Kakur. A Messenger was despatched in reply, and the Chief soon afterwards came to the Camp in person, attended by about 120 followers. This person is a man of influence and ability, and was the first openly to declare in favour of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

The defection of this Chief alarmed the Candahar Chiefs who were in the vicinity of our Camp, and who immediately retreated, with precipitancy, to Candahar. On their arrival, Council succeeded Council, and, becoming convinced that their adherents would desert them, they immediately prepared for flight. Accordingly, on the 23d, they quitted Candahar for Geishk, their family seat, about 50 miles in the direction of Herat, taking with them their wives and children. On leaving the City, their followers were numerous, but, during the night, they were deserted by all but about 200 retainers.

On the morning of the 24th, the King approached Candahar, but without any intention of marching into the City. The scarcity of water, however, compelled His Majesty to approach within 3 miles. The British army was in the rear. The King was even in advance of his own troops. The morning had scarcely dawned when parties of horse were discovered—they were soon ascertained to be friends, come to pay their duty to their Sovereign. They galloped up, dismounted, drew up in line, prayed for the King, who welcomed them, and then fell into the rear of the procession. One standard after another thus joined the King, and, ere his Majesty had reached Candahar, he had been joined by about 1,500 well mounted, dressed, and caparisoned horse.

Mr. Macnaghten and the Officers of his Mission, with a small honorary escort, were alone in attendance. All the Chiefs of Candahar had tendered their allegiance, with the exception of the three Sirdars who had fled to Geishk.

On His Majesty's entry into the city there could not have been less than between 60 and 70,000 persons present. The balconies were crowded with women—the streets lined with men,—and from all quarters a universal shout of welcome was heard. The exclamations were "Candahar is gained by the Baruckzyes," "May your power endure for ever," "We look to you for protection," "May your enemies be destroyed," "Son of Timour Shah, you are welcome." Flowers and loaves of bread were cast before His Majesty.

After passing through the City, the King dismounted from his horse, and proceeded to the shrine containing the shirt of the Prophet, and offered up thanksgivings; thence he went to the tomb of his grandfather, and prayed. On both these occasions, he was accompanied by the British Envoy, and the Officers of his Suite. The party returned through the City with the same demonstrations of loyalty and respect on the part of the populace; and the eventful day passed over without an accident.

Accounts had been received from Herat up to the 29th March, and we are happy to state that grain and other necessaries of life were becoming more plentiful in that City. Measures were in progress for provisioning the City, and improving its defences.

Colonel Stoddart, we are happy to state, was well at Bokhara.

BOMBAY DURPUN.—JUNE, 7.

Some time ago, we noticed an examination that had taken place at Poona for the election of the Gooroo or Professor of astronomy in the Sunscrit College. We may now announce that a person by name Shunkur Joshee, one of the students of the Institution, has been selected to fill the situation on the unanimous recommendation of the examiners, and that the choice has been confirmed by Government.

We are informed that at the Suggestion of the superintendent the Government has permitted the new Gooroo to come down and study, under the Professors of the Elphinstone college, the principles of Mathematics and astronomy, the European system of Geography, the use of the instruments &c. It is not expected, we suppose, that he should be deeply ve sed in these different branches of science, for it would take him years to study them; but that he should acquire a knowledge, as combined with his knowledge of his own Shastras will fit him to be an instrument of enlightening his countrymen. We believe the Gooroos assistant is to perform his duties in the college during his absence.

This is a very excellent arrangement; for though it is highly desirable that our countrymen should learn their own system of astronomy, it would be ridiculous to make that an exclusive object of study at the Poona, Institution while the Newtonian Philosophy is taught in the schools and colleges in Bombay as containing correct doctrines of science. There is no harm in knowing, for instance, as a piece of History, that one of the Hindoo Geographers supposed, 800 years ago, that the four cities of Lanka Yamacotte, Rome, and Sidapore, were situated on the equator at a distance of 90° from each other; but this should not be allowed to be communicated as an absolute truth, and it should be preceded or followed by an announcement that there are no such cities now in existence in the position assigned them by the Hindoo Geographers. In fact until the European science is engrafted on the present system of instruction in the Poona College, by introducing translations either in the Sunscrit or Marathee languages; and the Sidhantas are allowed to be read only as a history of Astronomy, as Ptolemy's Almagest and other works are read in the Universities of Europe, the Institut on cannot render any powerful aid in raising the intellectual character of our countrymen. As long as it brings up its students, as at present, in a mixture of astrology, and astronomy based on principles that have long been superceded by the superior theories of European Philosophers, the Joshees will remain as bigotted and ignorant as they have been from time immemorial.

Translated from the original Mahratta.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY DURPUN.

SIR,—After compliments, I observe from your Paper that the renouncement by two Parsee youths, of their religion and the adoption of Christianity, has caused a feeling of sorrow among the Parsee community, and that it has produced great excitement. When I consider on the subject of the dispute between the Parsees and the Missionaries, it does not seem to be of so much importance as to make it requisite to refer it to the Supreme Court of Bombay. Some thoughts having occurred to my mind on the subject; and being desirous to communicate the same to you and your great men through your Paper, I address you this letter, with a hope that you will publish it in any way you may think proper.

1. The religion or dignity of a community cannot lose any thing from two of its members, ignorant of its religion, abandoning their own creed, becoming impure and adopting another system of religion. Such people should be excommunicated beforehand and excluded from religion and intercourse. By keeping them in, I clearly think the community and the religion incur reproach. The Parsees therefore, did not do right in causing so much agitation and going to Court, for the readmission into caste of two apostate members of their community.

2. It is highly improper that children should be sent for education to the missionary schools, because what they do in opening schools for the education of children in this country and in showing them the objects of interest and profit is like the sportsman's spreading his nets to ensnare the birds. But the natives must know that staying in the vicinity of a heap of lamp-black will only stain one's body with black. It will be therefore for the happiness and benefit of all not to allow their children to have any intercourse with the missionaries.

3. It is indispensable however, to educate children; and there is no harm in instructing them in the best part of the learning of the nation under whose sovereignty we are placed. Great men should, for this purpose, raise a subscription according to their ability, and establish schools with the interest of the money thus collected; Good teachers may be obtained from England on a condition of their not teaching Christianity. It will be good if children learn the different branches of knowledge under them: an end will be put to the evils now incurred from the missionaries; and people will be rendered happy. What more should be written &c.?

Your Friend,
A WELL WISHER.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PUBLICATION.

Major E. H. Willock, Commanding Artillery, in the Northern Division of the Army..... .....Rs 100 0 0

Total Rupees 20,146 8 9

Bombay, F. R. F. Office,
7th June, 1839. N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 8TH JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday.....	7 51	8 19
Sunday.....	8 50	9 8
Monday.....	9 19	9 48

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 3d. Capt. Stephens, Staff, from Poona.
" Do. Capt. George More, 24th Regt. from England.
" Do Surgeon H. Gibb, Medical Est. from Cape.
" 5th. Lieut. E. Blake, Artillery.
" 6th. Lieut. F. Ford, 20th Regt N. I. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

June 5th. Ensign C. Grey, 8th Regt. N. I. to Europe.
" Do. Capt. W. Burnett, B. E. Regt. to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, 3d June, the Lady of Charles Ducat, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter, still born.

On the 1st Instant, the Lady of John Williams Esq. C. S. of Twin Sons, and which survived only a few hours.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 6th. Ship Johnston, T. T. Spence, Master, from Liverpool, left 19th February 1839.

DEPARTURES.

June 3d. The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. D. C. Campbell, Commanding, to Persian Gulph.

Do. 5th. French Brig La Navarin, B. Guerin, Master, to Karrack.

Do. Do. Ship Boyne, G. Richardson, Master, to London.

Passengers.—As per Courier of the 4th Instant.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Sailing Vessel....	Superintendent I. N..	Aden*	20th June
A Steamer.....	Do.	Persian Gulf	4th July
Javerna.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	5th do.
Ann Chrichton.....	MacVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool..	1st do.
Competent.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	Liverpool	5th do.
Wave.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.....	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Euphrates.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	Madras..	1st June
Anu.....	Do.	China....	quick desp.
Maria.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co....	Bordeaux.	early desp.
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	ditto.
William.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Wm. Sharples..... ..	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool .	Quick desp.
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	Ditto ..	ditto.
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto ..	ditto.
Ann.....	W. Nicol & Co.....		
T. Worthington.....	Grey and Co.....		
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts..... ..	B. & A. Hormasjee....		
Prince George..... ..	Grey & Co.....	London.	10th July.
Surrey.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....		
Earl of Balcarras....	Remington & Co.....		
Triumph.....	Do.		
Lord Elphinstone....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Persian Gulf.	Quick desp.
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee.....		
Broad Oak.....	Remington & Co.....		
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter, & Co....		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamer Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Surveying Schooner Royal Tiger, Cutter Maldiva, Pilot Brig Orissa, & Shannon.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brigs Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Bowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Sultan, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Barbara Ardaseer, Fazerabany Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, and Pazal Curdim.

Arab—Ship Tauze

French—Brig La Josephine.

American—Barque Star.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	28th Jan.
John Denniston.....	Grey and Co.....	do.. ..	13th Feb
Thetis.....	Do.	do.. ..	19th do.
Glenelg.....	.....	do.. ..	10th March
Colombo.....	.....	do.. ..	Do. do.
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	10th April
Ida.....	.....	do.. ..	6th Feb.
Childe Harold.....	.....	do.. ..	10th May
Anna Robertson.....	.....	do.. ..	30th March
Isabella.....	.....	do.. ..	15th do.
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	8th do.
Heywood.....	Do.	do.. ..	10th April
Kingston.....	.....	do.. ..	26th Feb.
Grenada.....	.....	do.. ..	1st April
Caledonia.....	.....	do.. ..	20th Feb.
Commerce.....	.....	do.. ..	17th March
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	do.. ..	10th do.
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly..	1n Feb.
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	do.. ..	18th Jan.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	do.. ..	30th do.
Buteshire..	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	9th Jan.
Alan Ker.....	.....	do.. ..	3d March.
Buckinganshire.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Paquet d'Havana.....		Bordeaux..	
Emilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Dromgan.....	Do	Madras..	12th do.
St. Gualtes.....		Lisbon....	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gutela.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—MAY 23.

The Army of the Indus have entered Candahar without opposition, and were most comfortably quartered in that city. They appeared before it on the 25th ultimo. This change from the most trying sufferings of famine and fatigue, has had the most favourable effect on the spirits of the Troops.

So limited had forage become latterly that the 2nd Cavalry lost 51 horses in one day from starvation, and the Commanding Officer reported it *unfit* as a mounted Regiment. The Canduhar Chiefs had commenced to flock in, and a Vukeel from Dost Mohummud had arrived, from which, as well as the general aspect of affairs, it was firmly believed that matters would be settled peaceably. A few days will bring us some definite information.

Amid all the difficulties of the Troops they were fortunately amply supplied with Treasure, of which they have now sufficient for four months' expenditure. This in the absence of all Depots, aided considerably in enabling them to cross the desert at all.

By a mail from the Army which came in since we wrote the above, we learn that the Candaharees did march out on the approach of our Troops, but not liking the appearance of them returned with great expedition within their gates; which were afterwards entered by us without opposition. Shah Soojah had been crowned at Candahar. Dost Mohummud's brothers had fled to Furrah, a town west of Candahar, where their families were whom they had sworn to defend at every extremity. They were accompanied by a number of Troops. Hajee Khan Kaker chief of the highland tribes inhabiting the country between the Pesheen Valley and Candahar, had come in on the departure of the Brothers. No other news of interest has been received.

The following Extracts from a letter written on board the *Atalanta*, possesses an interest for us, in the present state of the communication between these Provinces and Bombay. It shews us that the journey to Bombay though fatiguing, is far from being difficult to ordinary travellers, as indeed daily experience tells us.

We wish the notice of the bad accommodation provided in the Bombay Steamers would attract the attention of that Government, particularly the part which relates to the offensive behaviour of the Officers of these ships to passengers. The Home Government Steamers carry passengers, and it cannot therefore in any way disparage the highly-informed and well-bred Officers of that celebrated body—the Bombay Marine to do so likewise in their ships.

A letter written on board the Atalanta Steamer, and sent by the Berenice.

"I got to Bombay on the morning of the 23d having left Agra on the 2nd, this included 2 days stoppages. I think however to perform the journey in any comfort 6 Camels and 30 days so as to allow of longer halts would be necessary. I kept the dawk road the whole way going direct from Gwalior by Seeperee and Saringpore to Rajawa where Captain McMahons Russallah is stationed, then to Indore. Somewhat less than 60 miles from Indore I descended the Jhaum Ghaut a road very trying for the Camels feet, to Mundlesur and thence by a most miserable road through a rocky jungle four days to Dhoolia via the Sindwa Ghaut. The latter is in Candeish and the 1st Bombay Station on the route. Thence to Bombay are staging Bungalows, at convenient distances and bearers can be procured in sets to go the whole distance. The country under the Native Chiefs is desolate i. e, compared to the Bengal Provinces—no trade: people poor; but impudent as unveil one by Scindiah's and Holkar country. The Bombay territories in Candeish do not certainly give a cursory observer a favorable idea of their condition. Whether the Ryatwar system is to blame in this I don't know certainly, but I cannot help thinking that the arguments against it are as forcible in practice as in theory. still the people are many per cent better off than in the native states. The journey to Bombay from Agra will I doubt not be frequently performed a few years hence: at present we do not know any thing about it. The road I came has I believe advantages—but the voyager must not think his trouble at an end on reaching Bombay; or that the steam packets are equal to passenger India men in accommodation. In fact I cannot conceive how a lady manages. We have however 5. There are only 7 very small Cabins, into each of 2 people are crammed: no room to swing cots. Eight other deluded individuals (of whom I am one) are given to understand that a cabin passage is included in permission to sleep on the benches and table of the cuddy. For this you pay 200 Rupees extra. The vessel is dirty beyond measure from the soot and with the difficulty of copious ablution, and private accommodation is almost worse to a lover of Indian habits than the journey to Bombay from Agra on Camels. No civility is to be got from the Officers. If they are not directly uncivil you are luckier than we have hitherto been. They declare themselves disgusted with passenger ships, but do not take the proper way of showing their superiority of the duty. Egypt is I hear, still plagued with four footed things, indeed the Bombay Presidency suffers *in some degree* from a like pestilence; *and the Steamers on the other side, are said not to be better than on this. One thing we have abundance of* good food, *and good plain wines*. We have only to shut our eyes to the process of the cuisine and all is right.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY, 22.

Military private letters mention the death of Major-General Hariot, of this establishment, at *Paris*, on the 14th February.

This casualty promotes Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop (Quarter Master General of the Army) to a Regiment and gives Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant a share of off-reckonings.

The following officers of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry also gain a superior grade---viz. Major S. D. Riley becomes a Lieutenant Colonel; Captain J. G. Burns obtains the Majority of his regiment; Lieutenant Hicks, a company; and Ensign Harvey a Lieutenancy.

We see by the Advertizement that the Ship *Herefordshire* will come out to Calcutta, on her next voyage, under command of Captain Alfred Chapman, and will sail from hence to London via the Cape, the first week in January next. The *Herefordshire* reached the Cape from hence in 49 days., St. Helena in 9 days and England in 41 days more, making the whole voyage in 90 sailing days. Captain Chapman is a well known and very popular commander, and will no doubt have abundance of passengers both from Calcutta and the Mofusil, to secure which we presume is the object of this early advertizing the *Herefordshire*. *May* 23.

In publishing the letter by NOMEN, on the Opium Question, we called the attention of the public thereto, and we now propose to consider the position in which the question is left by this elaborate statement. We had almost written—defence—for there is about it, much of the tact by which a clear case is frequently made a doubtful one, or a very shallow proposition disguised by the show of very deep argument, into a logical deduction.

We have styled the letter "able and ingenious," It is in its ingenuity that its ability consists.

NOMEN commences by proposing to discuss the question, "*as one involving the relative duties of the Sovereign and the subject, so far as the Government and the Opium dealers are concerned, and as one of national right, as relates, to the question of indemnity between the countries*" No one could be more pertinent to a just judgment on the questions in issue. We will not travel further out of the record than may be necessary in following the writer. As no tournament was ever orthodox without a preliminary flourish of trumpets, albeit the "brazen notes" gave no aid in unhorsing an antagonist, so, NOMEN has his flourish before his set-to, though perfectly aware that "*this age of cant and humbug*" has nothing whatever to do with the task he has in hand.

"*The Legislature shall be called upon to place these men out of the pale of protection, for trading in an article supplied to them by this Government for the very purpose of that trade; yet what shall rouse that sanctified legislature into ire against the Hells called Clubs, the Gin Shops called Palaces, the Brothels called Saloons, all of which exist in our moral Evangelical England.*" We think this is mere declamation "These men" were smugglers, doing an illegal act, *putting themselves,* therefore, out of the pale of protection.

Neither "hells called clubs," nor "gin shops called palaces" nor "brothels called saloons," *are* illegal. What goes on within their walls may be, and when the evil-doers are caught, they pay the penalty the law imposes. We have never in our experience met with gamblers whose funds have been pounced upon and swept away by the police, applying to the parish or hundred for compensation, nor do we just now recollect any case of debauchers of public morals, demanding to be brought up by Habeas Corpus from the tread mill.

NOMEN strikes into the argumentative portion of his letter by quitting undoubted authorities to show a "*species of direct privity subsisting between the British Parliament, the English Cabinet and the Indian Government.*" with the view of showing that jointly and severally they are responsible for "*having sanctioned what they permit to remain unrepealed.*" This position we are ready to admit. He asserts, however, that they are therefore. "*estopped from objecting, to the claims of the opium merchant, on the ground of the illegality or immorality of the trade.*" This we beg to deny, and for reasons which we shall come to presently: in the mean time, let us reply to the triumphant query with which he concludes the above paragraph. "*What is there in the traffic contrary to English law, which could prevent the Company from suing or being sued for transactions, which might arise out of the trade?* "Why this? The traffic had been pronounced illegal by the Chinese authorities—it had been officially prohibited by an officer you call the recognized Agent of the British Government; and we submit that that prohibition, unaccompanied by any protest, was an acquiescence in the fact of its illegality. NOMEN says *English Law.* We may not find a case in point in the Books; but the *principle* we think is with us; *Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.* But we beg pardon, NOMEN eschews the "immorality" of the matter. Again, it is not necessary that an act should be prohibited by any positive law nor adjudged illegal by any precedents, yet it may be decided to be so on principle; at least such was the dictum of Lord Mansfield. We are not a lawyer, but we have always understood that no contract which is against public policy will be upheld by a Court of Law, and we cannot doubt a contract subsisting between the agents and owners, any more than we can the impolicy—*public impolicy*—of attempting to smuggle one drug at the obvious risk of paralyzing trade in all its branches, to say nothing of its being at the risk of human life.

Having established the fact, that an unrepealed act is still in force, NOMEN gives us the 3d and 4th Wil. 4, ch. 93 sec 5, enacting "that it is expedient for the objects of trade and peaceable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made *for the establishment of British authority* in the said dominions," and he continues "It proceeds to authorize the appointment of superintendents *of the trade of his Majesty's subjects.*" The first words in italics were so put by NOMEN—*we* give the same emphasis to the last.

Captain Elliott was appointed. Now let us see with what powers. Our friend has supplied us with the Section that details them. It enables the King "to give to the Superintendents powers and authorities, *over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects,* within any part of the said dominions, and to make and issue regulations, touching the said trade and commerce, "*and for the Government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions: and to impose penalties forfeitures and imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations.*" In this instance, 'NOMEN' gives the italics to the conclusion of the sentence, it is *our* partiality that confers the honour on a portion of the earlier part.

Our interpretation of the above Section is very different from NOMEN'S. We admit that it gives a Superintendent authority over the *trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects,* but we deny that it gives him power to declare what that trade or commerce shall or shall not be, as in connection with another Power We deny that it ever could have been contemplated to invest him with any such authority. *Legitimate* trade, that which should be mutually recognized by English and Chinese, he might interfere in and control; but a trade carried on by smuggling and in violation of the law of another country, can never be "trade or commerce" in the spirit of an Act of Parliament. It may be said that the importation of Opium was illegal when the Act in question was passed, and that the extent of the trade was too well known for it not to have been looked upon as within the scope of the Superintendent's interference. We deny that any legislators could have entertained this notion with the positive knowledge that Opium was an interdicted article, but we will go further and say, that if it *had* been looked upon as a legitimate trade, or if in consequence of the quantities in which it was imported, or the regularity and publicity with which it was carried on, the prohibition was deemed little more than nominal, it leaves the question untouched whether when public edicts were promulgated and active and energetic measures taken for its suppression, it did not from that moment cease to be "a trade and commerce" within the spirit of the act we have referred to We say it did; for neither the British Parliament nor this Government, nor the Cabinet at home, had any more power to sanction an agent to facilitate its continuance, than they would have had to alter the succession of the Empire. But, say the claimants for remuneration, you admit that Capt. Elliott was the Agent of the British Government for *some purposes* and it is not a question of whether he exceeded his power or not. *The principal is responsible.* We say no! This is the gist of our argument. Captain Elliott was *not* an Agent for any matters touching opium, for it was not the object of "trade or commerce," but smuggling, and he had no more power to legislate about it, or to bind his Government concerning it, than any private speculator. If however, our view of the construction of the act be erroneous and it be shown he *was an* Agent, between the British Government and the British Merchants, and that the Opium trade was within his contr l, then we say that his proclamation of the 18th December *discharges his principal.* He calls upon all persons engaged in the illicit trade to discontinue it, moved, thereto "by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety, the lives, and properties of all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the trade at Canton." This is explicit enough. The representative of Government issues an order which it behoved all good subjects to obey. They decline, and the consequences that were hinted at, prove not to have been visionary: property is seized and human life put in imminent peril; or rather human life is threatened to secure property, without which most assuredly blood would have been shed. And then it is that this agent,—for we will call him so to make the case as strong as we can against ourselves,—then it is that to preserve his own and other valuable lives he guarantees indemnity at the h nds the British people, for losses that have been entailed by the wilful disregard of British authority.

Does any one imagine, that had the Chinese been able to lay their hands upon the opium without imprisonment and threat, and having got it in their possession destroyed the whole; does, we repeat, any one imagine that Captain Elliott would *then* have called for statements of value and guaranteed indemnity! This is really the question to ask. We confess that we honestly believe he would have done no such thing. Placed in the position that he was, it was n xt to impossible for any but a very self-sacrificing hero to have acted otherwise. To have ordered the opium to have been given up that his life and the lives of others might be spared, without saying anything about remuneration, would have been idle, for the danger of bloodshed had been pointed out and disregarded. To get released from his dangerous duress was his object—the promise of payment the only means. This promise was not given under circumstances in which *he* had placed *them*, but by which *they* had placed *him*: not an original error of judgment on *his* part, but a perverse obstinacy on *theirs*. Is it to be argued for a moment that men are thus to violate one of the fundamental principles of law, and take advantage of their own wrong? Can it be entertained that when shall apply for performance to a Government of a contract into which they have coerced its servant. Captain Elliott has placed himself in a false position with his Government, but we seriously believe it was a question of life or death, or a fraud.

On this subject NOMEN says, with most amusing gravity, "He considered it necessary for public purposes, that it should be given up to him. As the Queen's representative, and under the authority with which he was vested, he made his requisition; the owners of the Opium acknowledged his authority, and surrendered their property on the terms proposed by himself. How then can it be said, that the Government are not bound by his acts?" If we have not shown *why* they are not, we must confess our inability to do so, but have we? We deny that Captain Elliott was an authorized agent to interfere about Opium at all—this, upon the construction of the Act under which he was appointed, but if even if he was an agent, he had discharged his principal of all responsibility by the course he took before the crisis, by public prohibition of the trade, and by warning the parties concerned that it they risked their property by violating the law, "*Her Majesty's Government will no way interpose if the Chinese Government should think fit to seize and confiscate the same.*" It is for these reasons we think that the country is not "estopped" from objecting to the claims of the Opium Merchants. There are several other points of considerable but minor importance in NOMEN'S letter, to which at present at any rate it is impossible to advert. We may yet have occasion to revert to this subject.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter, from THE RED ROVER, which we publish in another column. The writer, it will be seen, admits what we do not, viz, that Capt. Elliott must be considered as the Agent or representative of England in the Opium confiscation. He seems to acquiese in this portion of NOMEN'S letter, and not to have drawn the distinction, which we venture to think a very important one, between "trade and commerce" in an Act of Parliment, and the illicit speculations of smugglers. This we can say, that we think THE RED ROVER makes out a very good case his own way; and on what we think we may call the moral honesty of the question, we entirely concur with him.—*May* 23.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

MR. EDITOR,—I quite agree with you in opinion concerning the ability and ingenuity of your correspondent NOMEN'S letter, but his argument nevertheless has not produced the effect of changing my opinion upon the question. Nor does this adherance to first impressions proceed upon the principle that "the man convinced *against his will*, is of the same opinion still," in as much as I have no personal interest whatsoever in the matter even to the value of the fractional part of an anna.

Your correspondent begins by grappling with the argument, which cant and hypocrisy will doubtless urge among the first and foremost, vedelicit, the *argumentum ex morali* founded upon the alleged pernicious tendency of the Opium Trade itself. As an argument to be urged either by the British or the Indian Government, I think your correspondent has well and effectually disposed of this objection, for he has established that degree of privity between the Governments and the parties engaged in the Trade, which, in legal phraseology, "estopes" the former from urging the objection. If indeed we come to strict technical rules, no degree of privity not even participation in the guilty profit can operate by way of "estoppel" in law, to an objection founded upon the immorality or illegality of a transaction; because the well known maxim is *in pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis*, and it is this maxim alone which prevents a highwayman from filing a "bill in equity" against the other members of the gang for an "account" and a fair and equitable distribution of profits and gains! The gang, thus made defendants, would *not* be precluded from setting up as a defence the "exceeding immorality" of highway robbery, although their necks might feel *stiffish* while they were drawing their answer! But to pursue a more serious vein, (and Heaven forbid that I should appear to be drawing a serious parallel between Opium vendors and high-way men) no one, I apprehend, can really anticipate that *Government* can "have the face" to set up any objection upon the score of the immorality of a traffic which they have so long and so sedulously fostered, and the success of which has enriched their coffers to the tune of countless crores; but that the objection will be urged by others, I have no doubt whatever. If, for example, this question of indemnity were ever to be mooted in England, the referees, it must be remembered, would be the House of Commons, for *they*, and not the Ministry, hold the purse-strings of the British nation, and very few of the members of that house would consider themselves precluded by any acts of Government, whether of omission or commission, from urging any argument which tended to save the pockets of their constituents. Upon the occasion of the question of slave compensation, the argument chiefly relied on by the opponents of compensation, was the immorality of the Slave Trade, and the consequent absence of all right on the part of those concerned in upholding it, to claim compensation in respect of a traffic which ought never to have had existence; and the counter argument that the British nation ought to be just before they assumed to be generous, and that there was no justice in suddenly abolishing, without giving any equivalent, certain rights, which however opposed to the laws of nature, had been long recognised by the laws of England, would have had mighty little weight with John Bull, if that worthy old gentleman had not been hurried by the sudden intensity of his excited feelings into acquiescing in the grant of twenty millions, which he has since in his cooler moments, never ceased to grumble at and grudge. The case of the "compensationists" too, was in that instance much stronger than it is in the present, because the question arose entirely out of an act which was the free and voluntary act of the Government, or rather of the *nation*; whereas in this case Government was certainly not the primary though its own agent may have been the proximate cause

Pour moi, however, the *argumentum ex morali*, I freely give up. I will admit too (at all events for argument's sake,) that NOMEN has established his two propositions, both that Elliott had the power of issuing the proclamation which he put forth, and that all British subjects were bound to obey it. I admit that the expediency, or the folly, the policy or the impolicy, of the proclamation, and the other proceedings which Elliott considered himself called upon to adopt, are quite irrelevant to the question. He was the accredited agent of the British Government at China, and whether his title be Envoy or Ambassador, or the humbler designation of Superintendent, no measure can be more impolitic or more fraught with dangerous results, than a refusal on the part of Government to sanction the engagements of its accredited agent, *upon the mere ground of their inexpediency.* Nay, reverting to strict law, a principal would have *no right* to repudiate the acts of his agent, done within the apparent scope of his authority, on the plea that they made against the interest of his employer.

Then, let us consider the argument of *duress*; and that this argument *ought not* to be used, I admit most freely, but that it *cannot* be used, I deny The argument of NOMEN here labours under some degree of confusion, and a slight consideration will shew that the rule of law to which he has referred upon the subject of duress, is quite inapplicable. NOMEN says that in Hanscombe's case it was decided that the duress of *third parties* operating upon the mind of the contracting party, does not invalidate the contract except in special instances. Granted; but how does that apply here? *Elliott* was the contracting party, and *Elliott* was in duress when he made the contract. I presume that what NOMEN meant to say was that where the contract *was with third persons*, who were not privy to the duress, the *other* contracting party, although in duress, cannot set this up as a defence. Let us take symbols,—which sometimes simplify logic as well as algebra. Here are the three cases. Imprimis. If A. is in duress of B. and makes a contract with B., it is void. *That* is not the case here. If C. is in duress of B. and A. makes a contract with B. in order to release him, the contract holds good. Granted, but *that* is not the case here. If A. is in duress of B. and makes a cotract *with* C. *who has brought him into the scrape*, is the contract void or not? *Void*, to be sure; *that* is the case here, and the *ayes* have it! Yet, after all this ingenuity to shew that the argument of *duress* is not untenable, I *give it up* as an argument which *honesty* would not condescend to use if it stood alone; for the argument upon which I rely, and upon which I shall expatiate presently, is condensed in the single line which I have *italicized* above. With respect to the question whether the duress to which Captain Elliott was subjected, raised or was calculated to raise such a rea onable degree of fear as to fall within the meaning of the long Latin sentence which NOMEN has quoted upon that head, I shall merely remark, that if he erred, in my humble judgment, he erred on the safe side. If Ell ott had refused to take any measures for the surrender of the opium in compliance with Monsieur Lin's requisition, and the consequence had been the strangulation of a few hundred men, what would have been his own fate or his own feelings even if he personally escaped the wholesale murder! He was well aware at least that the barbarian Government possessed the *power* of carrying their atrocious threat into execution, and I do not see how he was to trust blindly to the conjecture that humanity or any other feeling which actuates civilized men would check the *will*, and would operate to prevent the actual execution of a threat which it was an outrage upon every principle of international justice and fairness recognised among civilized communities ever to have made.

My argument, however, is this alone—and it has not even been touched upon by your correspondent, Mr. Editor, that the parties engaged in the opium trade, and who now seek compensation from Government, jeopardized the lives of innocent men *by their wilful contravention of the laws of a foreign state*, and that as the property for which they claim an indemnity, was thus necessarily surrendered in order to save the lives which the property itself had hazarded, there is no principle of justice which entitles them to receive any equivalent. It is nothing to say that the proclamation was imperative; I say that the *obligation* was imperative without the proclamation, and that life was *entitled* to be redeemed by the forfeiture of the property which had actually placed it in jeopardy. The proclamation, therefore, of Captain Elliott, was only *declaratory* in effect, though mandatory in form. The engagement which he volunteered on the part of the British Government, may be rejected as *surplusage*: it is *nudum pactum*, and void for want of *consideration*.* The argument that the Government itself is *particeps criminis* is here wholly inapplicable. Government gave no aid in the introduction of opium into China, further than that they sold it to the merchants, who chose to make a speculation of the traffic in the teeth of the Chinese revenue laws; and as long as Government is not called upon to protect the revenue laws of another state, or to forego a lucrative source of revenue, because the commodity may be smuggled into a foreign country. So far from being implicated in the illicit importation, Elliott studiously discountenanced it, and expressly disclaimed on the part of his own Government all participation in the trade, and all intention of protecting those unhappy wights who might get between the thumb and finger of Chinese justice. Perhaps he *might* have gone further, but most certainly he was not called upon to do so, and it seems to me that he had already gone *further* than was absolute necessary No one will contend that it would have been within his province to punish British subjects for a breach of the revenue laws of China, or to make provisions for their due observance. Every Government has sufficient occupation in looking after its own revenue, and the British has probably enough to do to prevent Chinese tea-leaves from cheating its excise. Every one for himself, and Heaven for us all, as the jackass said when he danced among the chickens.

In conclusion, Sir, let me observe, that I do not pretend to arraign the conduct of our merchants, who choose to turn a penny by incurring the risk of landing their contraband cargoes of a prohibited drug, upon the Chinese coasts I only say, that as they sow, even so must they reap. The present mishap is among the incidents of the varying speculation, and they have no more right to shift this burden upon the shoulders of others, than to expect compensation for losses arising from a deterioration in the price, or any other unforeseen disaster.

Let us hope, however, Mr. Editor, that it may become unnecessary to decide the question thus at issue between the Opium-holders, and the British Government, by the obvious (and easy) alternative of threatening or thrashing the flatfaced plunderers into a surrender of their ill gotten booty, or into the payment of an ample equivalent.

Your's obediently,
THE RED ROVER.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Mona*, Glass, from Singapore 1st, and Nicobars 11th May.

The Semaphore also reported the *Good Success*, Fraser, from Madras 18th May.—*May* 24.

THE HUGH LINDSAY.---We do not know that any spur is necessary to keep alive a reasonable and judicious agitation of the question of comprehensive Steam Communication. The Bombay Government, however, evidently thinks that we shall go to sleep, unless we are occasionally roused by some such flagrant examples of public injustice and public inconvenience, as they have lately afforded us *In Ré Hugh Lindsay*. That vessel under the most favourable circumstances is, and always has been, wholly unfit for the service in which she is employed, and we think we may safely say that she never carried a mail either to or from India, the delivery of which might not have been expedited eight or ten days by travelling in an efficient conveyance. Expedition, however, would appear to be a very minor consideration, as the last was not the first instance of its being sacrificed to other objects which might, and ought to have been otherwise provided for. We at present allude to the supply of stores for Aden with which the Steamer was freighted, for which we know full well our troops there were sorely distressed, but which might quite as readily have been sent by a sailing vessel before neglect had made a day, a week, or a month, a matter of importance. The Government, we suppose, wanted to be told that, having dispatched troops to take hostile possession of a barren spot with a desert on one side and the sea on the other, it was *probable* they would need stores, beyond the uncertain supply which might be afforded by the natives; whose feeling by the by, was evinced in the most brutal murder of an unarmed European Soldier *half a mile* from a dilapidated fortification called the Turkish Wall.

However, stores go by the Steamer—unfortunately so do passengers; Coals do not, at least not sufficient to steam the tub to the first depôt; and after an absence of nearly three weeks she returns to Bombay! In the mean time the Troops at Aden are in a state of suffering, we shrink from contemplating. We do not draw on our imagination; we *know* that when the *Hugh Lindsay* touched at Aden on her passage to Bombay, there was a fearful scarcity of every thing; scurvy and dysentry were among the men and the mortality had been considerable. The *Atalanta* subsequently carried some supplies no doubt, but it is impossible, but that they should have been exhausted. How is it then, we admit the necessity of the supplies, and yet quarrel that they were sent! We quarrel that they were sent by an overladen and ill-supplied boat, frustrating thereby, not one, but every object for which she sailed. And it will be recollected that this arose from no stress of weather or other unforseen accident. The weather was extremely favorable. We deny that the *Hugh Lindsay* could under similar circumstances have ever reached Macullah: certainly not in one attempt out of ten; her coals must always have been consumed before the time, but then, she might have a fair wind! True, but the Bombay Government don't find her canvass! She was at sea nine days! she had two days coal left, and she was 443 miles from Macullah: so that if she had continued her course for the two days, and had achieved six knots an hour the whole time, she would still have been 155 miles! from her first destination. Why do we devote so much space to this subject? Because we are most anxious to draw public attention, again and again, to the miserable abortion of a system upon which at present rests our communication with England. We do not aim at those in power at Bombay. We might hit them, but they are impenetrable. We do not delude ourselves with the hope of reform there, but we address ourselves to the public *here*, by who e enterprize, and generous speculation in a great cause, *the* triumph of the age may be atchieved, dependence cast off and independence put on, and a management for ever discarded which accomplishes just *so much* as shows *how little?*

With reference to the conduct of the Bombay Government towards the passengers by the *Hugh Lindsay*, we think,

"It stands *alone* like Adam's recollection of his fall"

unless their own Minutes afford a precedent. One of our contemporaries instanced a case, parallel in the material features, in which the passengers were forwarded without any additional charge. We can supply another in which the same Company. "The Peninsular Steam Navigation," behaved in an equally just and liberal way. On the 15th of October last, the *Royal Tar*, left Falmouth with about 70 passengers, and Her Majesty's mail for Lisbon and Gibraltar. She encountered heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay and put back in a disabled state. An application was made to the Directors by one set of the passengers for a return of their passage money, and by a second, for another boat, to be sent from the river without delay. The two requests were at once complied with. An agent was despatched by Mail to pay back the fares of such as desired to receive them, and a boat was ordered down to carry on the remainder. During the whole of the delay such passengers as chose to remain on board the *Royal Tar* did so at the Company's expense.

We are not sorry for the course adopted at Bombay, Ten cases of individual injustice will make men talk and think more than as many years of mere general inconvenience.--*Ibid.*

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Frankland*, Harrison, from Liverpool 18th January; the *Eleanora*, Wallace, from London 13th Nov. and Cape of Good Hope 1st April; and the *Indiana*, Gillet, from Deal 24th January.--*May* 25.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 23.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter just received here from a Merchant at Bushire:---

"The disturbed state of this port is likely to exercise a paralysing influence on the trade of the Gulph! We are all in a most unfortunate and fearful predicament! The Residency is removed to the island of Karak, and British protection is completely withdrawn from the Christians and the Bombay Merchants located in this place! Hennel has left us all in the lurch, and has given us cause to infer that he does not belong to the Friend in Need Society! We were the other day threatened by a gang of lawless and cruel mountaineers, who would not scruple to butcher all the Christians in cold blood and plunder their property without the slightest fear or remorse! The *Wellesley*, while at anchor in the Bushire Roads, appeared to us like a tower of strength, but all our hopes of British protection have vanished away like summer clouds! We daily expect the arrival of the *John Adam* from Calcutta, with a full cargo of Indigo and Sugar, but do not know whether our lives will be spared by these mercenary scoundrels to land our respec ive consignments and to convert them into money with safety! We are all, in the words of Seneca, placed in such a deplorable situation, as even the angels might look upon with sympathy and commiseraton! The horse and the mule, according to an old oriental adage, began to kick at each other, but the ass received all their kicks and was the only sufferer in the conflict! The position of the poor Chritians of this place is now just like that of the quiet, peaceful and patient animal with long ears! Amidst this general anxiety and consternation it is consolatory to us to learn that the *Wellesley* is shortly expected to return to our roads and to bring the turbulent Persians within their proper bearing. This hope is like a balm to our sores and a light to our sight! "*What does the blind want, but two eyes?*"

The following letter from Sir Henry Willock to Lord Palmerston has not, we believe, been laid before the public; and we think it will be read with much interest at the present time, when, in all probability, our relations with Persia are about to undergo a change from a state of friendship and mutual support, to one of hostility and aggression. The arguments adduced by Sir Henry, do not appear to have had any weight with the British Ministry, nor do we think that they are calculated to make the British Government turn back from the course, which they have adopted regarding Affghanistaun. We shall to-morrow state at some length, our reasons for being of this opinion.

Little Campden House, Kensington, December 1, 1838.

The Right Honorable the Lord Viscount Palmerston.

MY LORD,---Having passed twenty-three years of my life in Persia, and having supperintended the relations of Great Britain with that Court during eleven years of that period, I have viewed with the deepest regret recent events in that country, and the threatened annihilation of an alliance not only purchased at a great price, but preserved by the exercise of the greatest discretion from the dangers, which from time to time have assailed it.

It must not be argued because Persia undertook with earnestness the reduction of Herat, that she is disposed warmly to adopt Russian interests, and to be neglectful in the preservation of the British Alliance. For the last thirty years, it has been the ambition of the Kings of Persia to effect the conquest of the Province of Herat which they regard as an integral part of the Persian Empire. Whenever the Governors of Herat have neglected to acknowledge by annual tribute, the supremacy of Persia, or whenever a cessation of hostilities with Russia permitted the Shah to turn his attention to the Eastern Frontier, expeditions, have been sent towards Herat, and on one occasion within my recollection coin was struck at Herat in the name of Futteh Ali Shah.

No objection was offered on the part of the British Government to prevent the annexation of Herat to the Persian Empire, and the attacks having been so long tacitly sanctioned, we cannot be surprised that a young Sovereign, anxious to establish a Military reputation, should have resisted the remonstrances of the British Government to deter him from so cherished a project.

Had his Persian Majesty been told, *before he undertook the expedition*, that the prosecution of it would entail the loss of the British Alliance, I think he would not have hesitated as to the alternative, and would have adhered to a Power, which he has been accustomed to consider from his childhood, as the legitimate protector of his country.

However the latter opinion is speculative, and is not important in the present position of affairs.

The Shah, if past and present reports are to be credited, has been defeated in all attempts to reduce Herat, and every resource which afforded the prospect of a happy termination to his *enterprize having been exhausted, is now returning* to his Capital.

It is now to be considered what line of policy may hereafter be *applicable to Persia*, and how her confidence is to be regained. I say *regained*, because it must have been weakened by the recent occupation of Carrack, which I cannot but consider as an unjustifiable and highly impolitic proceeding. This measure could only have in view two objects.

First, to induce the belief that the invasion of the Shah's country was meditated by the subsequent mission of larger forces; for it was not to be supposed that the occupation of a barren rock by one thousand Indian Soldiers was to occasion the immediate retreat of the Shah from Herat. Sufficient time elapsed to shew that His Persian Majesty was not to be intimidated by such an insignificant demonstration. In effect he disregarded it, and continued the siege.

Secondly, it may have had in view to weaken the authority of the Shah, by raising an insurrection in the South of Persia; and the first consequence of the Shah's diminished strength would have been to throw him more completely into the power of Russia; for if he had not felt himself competent to subdue the rebellion, he must have called in the aid of Russian Troops

To *regain* the confidence of Persia, I conceive must be our first step, and to effect this, we must make an unconditional retreat from the barren Island; for the occupation of Carrack has altered the whole character of our policy towards Persia. We have for the last thirty years professed to be her protector; we have loudly deprecated the ambitious projects of Russia in the East, and we have now become aggressors upon a more slight pretext than ever Russian encroachment was founded on.

We have seen in the events of the last year, how dangerous'y exciting to our Indian Empire is the appearance of any armament from Persia on the frontier of Afghanistan, which bears the character of being countenanced and encouraged by Russia, and we have learnt the necessity of checking as much as possible the increasing influence of Russia in those countries.

This it must be confessed is most difficult to counteract, because Russia has assumed a position in the East which must be progressive, until some check at home, or the struggles of the Caucasian Nations to recover their independence shall impede her overt and covert attempts to extend her connexion towards India

To this she has legitimate pretension with view to the development of her commerce with Central Asia. Communications arise with independent Princes for the protection of Russian subjects engaged in this pursuit, and such relations are so immediately available for the extension of political interests, that the most sedulous attention cannot prescribe the admissible limits of such plausible and insidious approaches.

Much more will always be attributed to Russia than she really designs, and to this she has no objection, so long as her direct agency cannot be discovered; and when it is laid open she has no hesitation in sacrificing her maladroit, agents.

In the year 1820, I obtained a letter written by M. Mazarowich, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Tehran, urging the Persian Ministry in the most undisguised language, to make war against Turkey This letter was sent by H. M. Government to St. Petersburgh, and M. Mazarowich, an excellent public servant, was recalled, and has never since been employed; and the same fate perhaps awaits Count Semanitch.

A war of rumour is the most powerful weapon Russia can wield; by its skilful management, she will keep our frontier in a continued state of excitement. Armaments must be ready to check the increasing restlessness of the Indian Powers; a decay of revenue is the next necessary consequence of such an unsettled feeling, and in process of time increasing expences must produce inextricable financial embarrasment.

This is the point at which I have no doubt Russia aims. She never can hope to raise an Empire in the East on our ruin, but without the aid of Armies, she may render India to us a burthensome possession.

How is the evil to be protracted?---I should say by keeping the Russians and their influence as far from us as possible, and this I conceive is best to be effected by the continued cultivation of the alliance with Persia.

I do not pretend to say that Great Britain may exercise a preponderating influence at the Court of Tehran; the attempt must be unavailing, and productive of dangerous collision So long as 10,000 Russian bayonets may at a short notice be transferred from the Georgian and American Provinces to the Persian Territory, so long will the weight of Russia be felt and dreaded at Tehran---and Russia might as well attempt to maintain a paramount influence at Delhi in opposition to our Councils, as England to suppress the power which peculiar position gives to Russia at Tehran.

Still we are well armed, and may maintain a respectable footing at the Shah's Court. The feeling of the nation is with us; the reigning Sovereign has been brought up in attachment to England, and her interests. Moreover he was placed on the Throne by the aid and encouragement of the British Government. England has been considered as the protector of the Persian Empire and will concontinue to be so regarded, if due attention is shewn to the espousal of her interests.

The present juncture is favourable for the renewal of strict amity---Russian views and movements have been thrown back for the moment, and Persia has learnt that Russia is not prepared to set England at defiance;---if she had been, she might in the course of six weeks have conveyed to the seat of warfare a few thousand troops from the mouths of the Volga by her Steam Boats on the Caspian to Asterabad, from whence the land journey to Herat, not exceeding 500 miles, might without difficulty have been completed, the Army being provisioned by the Persians.

The resistance of the Circassians, and the disturbances in Doghestan will also shew to Persia that a joint effort may be made, when the opportunity becomes favourable, of shaking off the Russian yoke, and this feeling will induce the Shah to be more alive to the advantage of the British alliance.

Our attention must be more than ever turned to check the progress of Russia, because she has additional motive for such advances in having observed that the presence of her Envoy and a few of her Engineers with the Persian Army at Herat, has not only aroused the Kooraish, the Kooraisanee, and other Tribes and Chiefs to thoughts of regaining their place amongst nations; but that even the adherence of Runjeet Sing to our alliance may have been shaken and rendered questionable; that the movement has extended to the Councils of Calcutta, and that something like a panic has occasioned the whole of the disposable force of India to be placed in motion, for the purpose of effecting projects of which the expence is incalculable, the policy questionable, and the result at best uncertain. She has also learnt the mode of embarrassing our finances without putting a single Battalion into motion.

It is therefore to be expected that Russia will more sedulously, although perhaps more warily pursue her onward progress, and that she will renew her endeavours to obtain a footing on the Eastern Coast of the Caspian. It is in connivance with Persia that we can best thwart such a design, and the Shah is equally interested with us in opposing such a settlement.

Under all circumstances, I think it preferable to spend a little money in Persia, and thereby to keep the Shah in the right course, than to enter on schemes for the establishment of an independent Monarchy in Afghanistan, which if successful would have the effect of annulling the alliance with Persia, and of rendering her Monarch and the rulers of Herat disposed to coalesce with Russia; and I think that the sum of 50,000 Tomans annually, spent in maintaining a small but efficient force of Persian Troops exclusively under the authority of British Officers, would shew beyond question a determination to preserve the independence of Persia, and would induce the Shah steadily to adhere to his true friends.

In enumerating the advantages of preserving strict relations of amity with the Shah, I must not forget the policy of fostering the branch of valuable commerce we carry on with that country by the Black Sea, which has not yet attained its full development. The British Manufactures imported at Trebezond and Constantinople for the consumption of Persia are said already to amount to one million in value annually. In justice to the Shah, and in proof of his disposition to favor England, I must state that he has given her all the advantages in trade which were formerly conceded to Russia. The fear of giving offence to Russia prevented his sanctioning a formal Treaty of Commerce—but he granted by Firman the required privileges, and the wisdom of the Right Hon'ble Henry Ellis, acting under your Lordship's superintendence, induced him in obtaining the essentials to hold light the formalities; and I cannot but consider the advantages gained by him to be as well confirmed, as if stamped by a more orthodox engagement.

In alluding to the extension of this branch of commerce by the Black Sea, I will not omit to mention that I laboured for years in endeavouring to change the channel of commercial intercourse between the two countries from the more circuitous route of India; both in inducing Merchants to make experimental speculations, and in endeavouring to persuade H. M. Government to appoint a Counsul at Trebezond, in order to attract the attention of the Commercial world to that quarter. For a long time my efforts were ineffectual, as I was informed it was not the practice of Government to make such appointments before receiving evidence of the existence of sufficient trade to require protection. The enterprize of our Merchants created the required necessity; the Consulship was happily assigned to a very able man, Mr. Brant, and the trade has been annually on the increase.

Again we must hold in mind that in concert with Persia, and with the nations bordering the Eastern Coast of the Black Sea, we have the power of disturbing the tranquility of the Russian Possessions south of the Caucasus; and Russia has taught us how much may be done by encouraging disaffection, and by the most trifling demonstration We have every facility to play the part in Circassia and Daghestan which she has successfully practised on the borders of our Indian Empire. The slightest indication on our part to encourage a disposition to revolt, would be responded to by a general rising of the Caucasian Nations, Circassians, Immeretians, Georgians and Lesghis, who are equally impatient of the Russian yoke, and when the period for the exercise of such steps may arrive it is unnecessary to point out how much may be effected by the co-operation of Persia.

stables. I covered them with flannals and sheepskins, and shut them up in heated rooms until the return of Spring.

Thus I am led to the conclusion that British Troops alone are efficient for the service of Cabul.

The next point of doubt and difficulty is, whether the cooperation or neutrality of Runjeet Sing is more desirable. This Prince has views and interests which are directly opposed to the feelings of the Afghans as a nation. He wishes to be guaranteed in the possession of Peeshawur, perhaps also for an extension of his authority. The Afghans have a deep-rooted detestation of the religion of the Seiks, and I am told that the participation in our design by a single soldier of Runjeet would at once enlist every soul of the Mahomedan population of Afghanistan in opposition to it.

But to take the most favourable view of the result. I will suppose that Shah Shujah is seated at Cabul; that Runjeet Sing has been faithful; that the Burmese, Nepaulese, and other Powers have not been restless, and that every thing has been thus far arranged, as the authors of the enterprize could desire—will Shah Shujah be able to maintain his independence on the resources of the country? How is Shahzadeh Kamran to be disposed of? and is he, who, in making so gallant a defence of Herat, has fought the battle of England, to be neglected and thrown out, and if he is so treated, will he not be disposed to ally himself with the Powers with whom he has recently been in conflict?

We have established Shah Shujah in power, and what security have we that he will not become in time a convert to Russian movements? and that the arms we have placed in his hands may not be turned against ourselves?

In the course of our own times we have seen Afghanistan powerful under one Sovereign, and we have found less inconvenience in her distracted state; for we must not forget that the occasion of Captain Malcolm's Mission to Persia in 1799 was to induce the Shah to make a demonstration on his Eastern frontier to avert the threatened invasion of India by Shah Zuman.

I cannot help looking with the greatest anxiety on the departure from our frontier of our best disposable Troops, and on the threatened points bordering on Nepaul and Ava, being left comparatively unprotected; neither can I reflect without the deepest concern on the necessary embarrassment to our finances, which the great addition to our Army and the general movement of all the forces of India must occasion; and I cannot but think that there is comparative safety in adherence to the alliance of Persia, and in a moderate annual outlay in that country, whereby the ruinous expenditure attending occasional panic, as in the recent instance of the attack of Herat, may be obviated.

I have the honor to be, with, &c. &c. &c.
—*March* 24. WILLOCK HENRY

ENGLISHMAN.—MAY 22.

DR. CANTOR.—We understand that Dr. Cantor, who many of our readers may remember, was in Calcutta a few months ago, has been appointed to the Medical establishment of Bengal. This appointment was, we hear, conferred on Dr. C. by Sir John Hobhouse, on the representation of a great many of the most celebrated scientific men in England, that it was in the interests of science that the Doctor should be sent to this country in a public situation.

We are glad to have to record such instances of great merit on the one side, and a regard for the public interests on the other.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH SCHOOL AT MOHESHIPOOR.—We are happy to announce that the inhabitants of Moheshipoor, an obscure village in the Hooghly district have raised a subscription among themselves not for a Barroharry Poojah, but for the establishment of an English school. This is another instance of the extreme desire now felt by the natives of India for the acquisition of European knowledge and science.—*Ibid.*

SUNBAD SOWDAMINI.—MAY 22d.

It is, we hear, a creditable rumour, that the *Resumption Law*, now in force in the presidency of Bengal, is to undergo a modification, in order to adapt itself to the countries belonging to the province of Oorissa.

In Bengal, where the existing Rules make all parcels of lands, above 100 Biggahs, in one *sunnud*, eligible for resumption, in case the documents are invalid, shall be changed as to the quantity of lands per *sunnud*: that is—reducing the quantity of lands from 100 to 10 Biggahs. For in whole Oorissa, there is not to be found one *sunnud*, in which the land conveyed, exceeds twenty or at most thirty Biggahs; in consequence of which, the Bengal resumption. Act, has not been able to affect the inhabitants in that quarter as yet, but has left them unmolested to the enjoyment of their rent free possessions.

A letter has therefore been address to Lord Auckland, representing that, under such circumstances, it is expedient to keep the existing regulation, so far as it relates to all other provinces, in force without any variation. But as it respects the province of Oorissa, unless the reduction proposed is made, the Government shall, by its own indifference, be the loser of 300,000 of Rupees. So soon as the reply is sent from the Head quarters, something must be done, about the intended modification: be it to the prejudice, or to the well being of our fellow provincials.

Some time at the latter end of march, or the beginning of April last, when *adjutants* suddenly disappeared from the city and repaired to their ordinary *Rendezvous* near *Khalls* and *Beels* in search of dead fishes, generally afloat thereon, in the dry season; we were astonished to hear a very unprecedented and marvellous errand, assigned to them by the natives of Calcutta. The tale originally emanated from persons, who in their prophetic acumen, like the Roman soothsayers, pretended that as the *Hargils* or *adjutants* made their presence no where else, but only in such kingdoms, in which virtue is looked upon with reverence, justice, is administered with even handedness, and no sign of oppression is shown to the poor: their desertion must have been caused simply by the oppressive conduct of the hitherto well conducted rulers the British against harmless natives.

Now however, on the setting in of the rains, those pits becoming nearly filled up, and not a single fish being procurable, they have rejoined their respective stations, and have, as usual, set their auspicious feet on the dome of the Government palace.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—MAY 24.

We are happy to learn, by private letters to the 20th instant, that Bellary had enjoyed the blessing of rain, and that the Weather was consequently "tolerable"—no trifling eulogium on the most intolerable place on the face of the earth—during the hot weather. We subjoin the following extract. "I am happy to say we have "had some smart showers, and that the Tanks are filling very rapidly. Gram of all descriptions is very "dear; 20 measures of Gram for the Rupee. The "weather at present is *tolerable*.

"Her Majesty's 39th Regiment has lost about 50 "men by Cholera; and the 13th Dragoons about 25 "men; it has not left them yet: they are to move into "the Native Barracks to-morrow morning. The Cholera, I am sorry to tell you, has broken out again a"mongst H. M. 39th; one or two cases were taken "into Hospital last night. There are a number of the "Officers of the last named Corps laid up with Fever, "which is very bad here indeed."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Ball and Supper on Friday night in honour of the Queen's Birth-day had nothing to distinguish it, except that the guests generally came very late, and His Highness the Nabob, very early. At ten o'clock when His Highness Mahomed Ghous Khan Behadoor, and His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor Naib-i-Mookahter arrived, there was only one lady in the room; and it was more than half past 10 o'clock when dancing commenced. It is supposed their Highnesses came earlier than usual, to show their loyalty and to discountenance the injurious reports respecting their intrigues with some of the Native Powers, which have been current lately.

We must not omit to notice that one great improvement has taken place in the Banqueting Room, for which the public are indebted, we understand, entirely to Lord Elphinstone's taste. The South and East Verandahs, which used to be open over head were temporarily covered in, on Friday night, with enormous flags of different colours, and the floor was carpeted, so as to form an excellent promenade for those who were tired of the Ball Room; by this arrangement half as many persons again may be comfortably accommodated in the Banqueting Room.

WE have received, *via* Colombo, St. Helena Lists to the 23d February, which announce the arrival of H. M. Brig *Victor*, Crozier on the 14th February, and the *Plantagenet*, Domett, (from Calcutta December 17th) on the 19th February. The *Dumfries*, from Singapore had spoken the English Ship *Jane Blain* in the Straits of Sunda, from China to the Cape. Captain Macalister had died after leaving. The *Mary Chilton*, from Canton to New York, spoke the Dutch Ship *Ann*, to the Eastward of the Cape, she had lost her main yard, and 4 men washed over board in a heavy sea. The *Canton* from Batavia to Rotterdam spoke the American Ship *Carnova* of Boston on the 18th December 1838, near Mauritius, she had her decks swept by a heavy sea striking her.

"The *Amelie*, of Bordeaux, Captain Dusserris, on the 2d December, when in lat. 36. S. and long. 20. E. experienced very severe weather, during which she was struck by a tremendous sea, which completely pooped her and cleared the deck, killing one man and wounding 4 others, and sweeping over-board the Caboose, Longboat, Skylight, Hencoops, &c. &c.: the vessel labouring very much, and being short of hands, Captain Dusseris, determined upon bearing up for Mauritius, but on the 19th December the weather having become fine, and the Crew being some what recruited, it was deemed best to pursue the original course and proceed round the Cape of Good Hope, for St. Helena."—*May* 30.

We are glad to observe, by the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Tuesday evening, that the Madras List of Subscribers to the Comprehensive Scheme has had some considerable additions since it was last published. We cannot help remarking, however, that there is an extraordinary want of public demonstration of activity amongst the Committee. We know they are very zealous, and we dare say they are taking proper steps for the furtherance of the work they have in hand; but they keep their good deeds very much to themselves, that several weeks have elapsed since we heard even of the existence of the Committee.

It is hardly necessary to add that they manage those things better in Calcutta; scarcely a day, and never a week, elapses without some allusion to the Subscription List; and as the Press is gratuitously open to the Steam Committee in Madras, they caunot do better than follow the excellent example of our metropolitan neighbours.—*Ibid.*

The Weather.—We had a most refreshing fall of rain on Sunday night, since which time the weather has been cloudy, and the thermometer has been remarkably low, throughout the day, for the season of the year; seldom above 84°, except about noon.—*Ibid*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—MAY 28.

BELLARY.—We are concerned to state that the Cholera which it was hoped had passed away from Bellary, has again made its appearance with fatal effect in H. M. 39th Regiment; two cases having occurred therein on the 18th Instant, one of which terminated in death upon the following day. It was however hoped that the very heavy rain which has lately fallen at and around Bellary accompanied by thunder and strong wind, would tend to render the station more healthy. At present the Detachment of Dragoons have 48 men in Hospital; and H. M. 39th Foot above an hundred; indeed sickness prevails in the Garrison to a very great extent; the Assistant Adjutant General has been seriously ill, Major Walpole of the 39th alarmingly so, and the two Medical men with the Cavalry and one with the Artillery have been all laid up with fever, which is very general, and be its attack ever so slight, invariably accompanied by an extraordinary prostration of strength. The want of medical aid would be severely felt at present but for the zealous exertions of Dr. Dorward of the 39th, on whom the performance of the duties of the sick Medical officers has devolved; and we feel a pleasure in quoting the words of our Correspondent who states "*that the attention and extraordinary kindness of this Gentleman are appreciated by the whole society of Bellary, every member of which is warm in his praise. He is as indefatigable as he is competent, in his profession.*" None of the fever cases appear to be of a serious nature and we may therefore hope that the favorable change in the weather will cause an abatement of disease.

VELLORE.—A general full dress parade took place at Vellore on Her Majesty's Birthday, on which occasion several Native Officers received the high honor of the order of "British India" at the hands of the officer Commanding the Troops, in presence of very numerous Spectators.

Guinea Worm, is we hear, very prevalent at and about Vellore just now.

BREAKWATER DANGER.

Notice to Commanders of Ships and others.

Madras: Master Attendant's Office, 14th May, 1839.

By a recent survey of the site of the projected Breakwater, the extreme length of the work from N. N. E. to S. S. W. was found to be about 70 feet, extreme breadth from E. S. E. to W. N. W. about 55 feet. The soundings upon it were found to vary from 15 to 12 feet: The work is laid down in 26 feet water, bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag-Staff S. E. b. E. ¾ E. distant from the shore 300 yards: The stones do not appear to have been moved by the action of the sea from where they were originally placed: As it is now considered a danger, a good Buoy is laid down on the South end, and it is in contemplation to lay down another at the North-east end, to mark the two extremes to seaward.

By order of the Marine Board.
H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,
Acting Master Attendant

CEYLON HERALD,—MAY 21.

Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Jupiter*, Commander Fulton left the Roads on Saturday afternoon for Bombay.

THE Barque *Agrippina*, Capt. Rodgers, arrived in the Roads yesterday morning—She left London 3d January and the Cape 27th March—Passengers, Mr. and Mr. George Stewart, Mr. J. A. Bulmer, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Laurence.

Saturday's *Government Gazette* contains the appointment of C. P. LAYARD Esq.. as Acting District Judge at Galle.

PINANG GAZETTE.—APRIL 6.

As we have heard some few people talk erroneously as to the manner the Siamese lately came into occupation of the Quedah fort, it is proper to state that the want of water was the cause which compelled the Malays, not only to withdraw, but to send away from the country as many of the women and children as they could procure conveyances for. This evacuation however is not likely to be permanent. To the Siamese the acquisition can prove of no value; the houses, ordnance, and provisions in the fort having, we learn, been destroyed by the Malays previously to their retiring. Unless, therefore, the Siamese are supplied by the English with water and provisions and means for resistence they in turn will find it necessary to quit and come to hard blows with the Malays, who are reported to be in possession of the surrounding Country and will cut off all supplies by land. Whenever it may happen that they shall meet hand to hand, we shall have no apprehension as to the result proving in favour of the Malays, who will then perhaps, revenge themselves for the late treatment of their Country women in the interior, where disguised and cropped as Siamese they were forced it is stated to form the Vanguard of their force to receive the shot of the Malays.

We believe the Commander of the *Hyacinth* was not present where this happened, and therefore can offer no opinion on the subject of greater weight, or upon any better grounds perhaps than ourselves. One report may be as good as another, and upon that principle we are pretty much on a par, though by no means claiming to be so very infallible as on every occasion to conclude every one in the wrong and ourselves only always in the right. We exact no such privilege, but merely ask for ourselves the liberty of expressing our opinions with freedom and candour, publishing what may appear in our own judgement of general interest or importance, and to have our errors corrected through the same channel they may inadvertently happen to be committed.

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—APRIL 18.

THE CROPS.—We understand, that the late Crop of Rice have been the most extensive that has been known in this Settlement; and with the cultivation extended, as it now bids fair to be, sufficient could be grown not only for the consumption of the Inhabitants, but we might, in a couple of years more, be able to supply the neighbouring Settlements in the Straits.

It is wonderful to observe the improvement that has taken place in the interior. Vast tracts of land, that were remarkable only for the dense and impervious Jungle with which they were covered, has, within the last eighteen or twenty months, given way beneath the Farmer's axe. The *lair* of the Tiger, and the wild Boar, has been replaced by the peaceable dwellings of the cultivators; and fields, that were covered with brush wood and *lalang*, now wave in all the green luxuriance of Rice fields, Vegetables, and the Sugar Cane!

The new System of Government, since attention has been turned to the subject, seems to work well; that is, so far as regards the granting of waste and Jungle lands to Chinese and others. By adopting this plan, a new race of cultivators are springing up; and with the numerous creeks and rivers that now intersect the country, we may, in a short time, expect to see our Markets over-flowing with products of the interior.

The Malay Ryots are so wedded to the old *regime*, that it is not likely they will ever be induced to extend the cultivation of their lands beyond the present System; they merely grow a bare sufficiency for the support of themselves and families, with no intention of cultivating any article for the purposes of an extended trade.

We are of opinion, however, that the territorial measures of Government are a great draw-back on the new cultivators. Leasehold tenures of twenty years will prevent any one, with moderate capital, from embarking in agricultural pursuits; and Government may never expect any other tenants to occupy land but such as the Chinese emigrants that are daily resorting to these Settlements, without capital, and without the means of cultivating the more staple articles of trade. We are certain, that were an inducement held out to capitalists, by an extension of the leases to ninety-nine or one hundred and fifty years, or about three lives, Malacca would rival, nay surpass, the sister Settlements in its agricultural products; and we have no doubt that were such to be the case, many of those who are now embarking in Farming speculations at Singapore, might be induced to avail themselves of, such favorable terms, and become extensive agrarian proprietors in this Settlement. And with enlarged means, and the increased circulation of capital, new wants and new feelings would be opened for the consumption of British Manufactures, and Malacca would, once more, take her stand among the trading ports of the East. Now, instead of the bright picture we have drawn, the impolitic territorial System pursued by the Indian Government, cramps the energies of farming speculators; and we may never expect to see this Settlement other than it is, with its rich alluvial soil and agricultural resources.

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS.—APRIL 18.

There are private letters in the place from Penang which state that at *Purlis* the Malays were still talking of driving the Siamese from Quedah, and were denouncing a full measure of vengeance against them for the recent overthrow of their brethern; but it seems supposed that all this is mere bravado, and that no effectual resistance will be offered to the Siamese. There were crowds of Malay women and children on both sides of the *Purlis* river.

A most singular notion has it appears taken possession of the minds of a portion of the Chinese community in this Settlement—which is no less than that the blood of six and thirty of the sons of Han is required for the effectual sanctification of the New Church, and that Government has actually set on foot a system of Thuggee for the secret apprehension and final sacrifice of the required number of victims!!! Incredible as it may appear, it was even rumoured among them that nine had already been secured, and we were ourselves asked by a respectable and intelligent Chinaman, in the presence of half a dozen of his countrymen every one of whom appeared to place full credit in the report, whether or not it was true that they had been so disposed of! The manner in which the question was asked, it may be remarked, did not seem to imply that a confirmation of the rumour would have been received as anything very extraordinary, or that it would have been regarded as anything particularly atrocious—and from the way in which they conversed among themselves, when such a reply was given as might be expected, it was evident the subject was familiar to them all. Strange enough that the people who put down Suttees in Bengal, should in Singapore get the credit of consecrating their temples by such a lavish effusion of human blood! We dare say that this persuasion, so complimentary to our creed, originated in some story that had been manufactured to deter people from crossing through the Churchyard, which was formerly open all round and has only lately been enclosed by a Bamboo hedge. The neighbourhood of the Church indeed has it seems an extremely bad character among the lower class of natives at large, and all manner of stories are in circulation about people being carried off on the road by the side of the *Brass Bassa*, so that many deem it unsafe to venture on it after nine o'clock at night!

On Thursday last one of those tumultuous affrays which bespeak the clannish feelings existing among the Chinese, and have more than once occurred here, took place in the town between the crews of two Junks now in the roads, the one belonging to Fokien the other to Canton province. The vessels of the former are distinguished from the other by having the stem always painted *red*, while those of the latter are *green*; and are generally classed as red-head Junks and green-head Junks. It appears the dispute commenced about the selection of some *Agar-Agar*, purchased on shore, in which both the *red-heads* and *green-heads* were interested, and after the usual preliminary warfare of words, in which the male and female kindred of the disputants, alive or dead, far and near, are invariably spoken of in the most complimentary strain, recourse was had to blows, and sundry bruises were given and received on both sides without much injury to either. At this stage the strife was interrupted by the interference of their superiors, and the Nakhodas of both junks, accompanied by their wounded men, repaired to the police to prefer their complaints, and prove as usual by the most incontestable evidence that the other side was the aggressor. The magistrate happened to be absent at the time: and after waiting a little, both parties left the office together, intent on coming to an amicable adjustment of their differences, and on providing a salve for the bruises which is generally found to possess more efficacy than any which the shelves and drawers of the apothecary can furnish. By this time however the news of the first scrimmage had reached the comrades of both the *red heads* and *green heads*, who had assembled in considerable numbers; and instead of a pacific termination, it seems the alternative of a regular pitched battle was preferred, and they forthwith proceeded to a renewal of hostilities with a considerable increase of numbers on both sides, and a disposition to belabour each other not at all diminished by the issue of the first encounter. Fully four hundred men it seems were engaged—most of them armed with their carrying poles, some with sword, shield and spear, while they say Evening last. Barring the leather and prunella, or according to the *Gazette* the "trifling and gingerbread" that adorned it, we have not been able to discover a single fact, of any importance, that had not previously appeared in our own pages, and with regard to the exclamations of welcome said to have been uttered, and the number of People present and the concourse of fair Ladies at Balconies, we suspect that the *Times*' Informant was indebted for all these to his imagination, for every one who has ever witnessed such scenes in Mahomedan Countries, knows that upon these occasions the fair ones are, with more than ordinary strictness, forbidden to shew themselves; the men sit in dumb shew intent only upon their Pipes or argillies, and if they do occasionally lift their eyes, it is in apparent vacancy and utter indifference to what is going on, so far from indulging in exclamations, or any such infidel practices, rarely yielding to the fatigue of even speaking, unless under strong compulsion. What may be the population of Candahar we are at a loss to imagine, but if upon the occasion in question 70,000 turned out, all we can say is, that, in future, it may be safely pronounced one of the largest Towns in the East.

The *Gazette* ascribes a motive for the appearance of this *Extraordinary* altogether distinct from the interest of the intelligence, a motive very praiseworthy, but at the same time not likely to be appreciated, for every one would naturally exclaim, why incur this unnecessary expence when the Government Gazette appears to-morrow, and the Government Press can give notice, in ample time, as indeed was done, by hand Bill, to every man in the Island, likely to present himself at the Levee?

Since writing the foregoing we have been favoured with the following Extract of a letter from a young Bengal Officer at Candahar dated 30th April, which supports the *Times*' statement of the number of People present at the Schahs' entry, incredible though it may appear, but is silent as to other marvels, supplying however what is of far more interest and importance, some notices in regard to the Bazaar, price of Grain &c. which to every one concerned in the welfare of the Army, and the future prospects of the Campaign, is the topic of all others most anxiously thought of at the present moment. As to opposition or chance of conflict with the Native Powers, nothing of the sort is any longer talked of.

We got here some days ago, and right glad was I to have some rest, after all this weary marching. I have been much disappointed in this country, for from Bukkur to this, there is nothing but a desert the whole way. We had a grand entry into this place, the people flocking out in thousands to welcome the Schah, and when we entered the city, I am sure there were not less than 70,000 spectators assembled. The Sirdars bolted off, when we got within four marches of Candahar; they have gone to Girishk about 80 miles from this; what they are to do nobody as yet knows, but it is more than likely that they will come in here and throw themselves on our protection; if so you may perhaps see them some fine day at Bombay. We like Sir John Keane, very much. His excellent dinners form rather a contrast to Mr. Macnaghten's, although the latter nets 5000 Sicca rs to entertain his friends. The neighbourhood of Candahar is rather pretty, lots of gardens with fruit trees, but unfortunately the fruit is not yet ripe, I wish it was, for my teeth are longing to be introduced to it. It is not known what Dost Mohammed intends doing, but it is not likely that he will fight, after the Sirdars having run for it; it is generaly supposed that he will bend his steps towards Bokkara. We were much disappointed at not having had a brush, for it gives a person a poor opinion of the rulers of this country after all we had heard that they did not strike a blow for it. Candahar is a large City with a splendid Bazaar and I believe every thing is in plenty except grain, which sells at 3 seers per Rupee. We hope however soon to get it cheaper; it is supposed there are lots of it in the Town. We have abundance of ice, so that those who are able to sport Wine or Beer enjoy it in perfection. The Kababs also are not to be sneezed at, and I made a very hearty meal of them the day we arrived. The loss of life among the Camp followers has been enormous, they have been murdered by hundreds by the blackguards in this Country and not a few have died of starvation; Fancy people being reduced to ¼ a seer of flour daily. It is supposed that we shall remain a month or six weeks here and then move on to Cabool; the King will leave one of his sons to govern at this Place. What is to be done regarding Herat is not known, but it is likely a large body of Troops with Artillery will be sent for its protection; this, it is supposed, will afford work for the Bombay Troops.

In our last and present numbers, we have given copious Extracts from our Calcutta cotemporaries, on the question of indemnity to the Opium Owners. The two parties who have taken the field, in this discussion, if not Lawyers by profession, display so much of legal acumen and so perfect a knowledge of the way and manner in which legal arguments are conducted, that were it not clear, that there can be but one set of instructions, we should say that each had had an Attorney's Brief, and that the opinions pronounced were exactly in accordance with the statements of facts laid before them,—that is, strongly in support of the views taken by their respective clients. But an opinion given upon an imperfect statement of facts, and in absence of the main fact, upon which the whole question may hinge, however it may be distinguished for talent or ingenuity, is seldom of much value in the after suit, or answers other purpose than to swell the Attorney's Bill. The next arrivals from China, which will bring us Captain Elliot's explanations, and most probably a full disclosure of the powers he holds from his Government, as well as the motives that induced him to recommend the surrender of the opium, will at once dissolve all such speculations, and, if they should not absolutely set the question at rest, will at least afford sure grounds upon which to speculate thereafter. Meantime, with the limited information we possess, there can be no doubt that the Opium Holders do perfectly right and are quite entitled, to stand upon Captn. Elliots guarantee, as an available security to them, to be made good either in one way or another as he shall instruct. We observe that the parties interested here have taken the initiative, by forwarding a memorial to the Privy Council on the subject. How far that step was adviseable in present circumstances, remains hereafter to be seen. In the opinion of many it is deemed premature.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 8th JUNE, 1839.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Levee at the Town Hall on Saturday the 8th Instant (this day) at 12 o'clock.

The Native Officers will be introduced at 12 o'clock by their Commanding Officers.

The Hon'ble the Governor will held a Durbar at Parell on Monday the 10th Instant at 1 o'clock.

The Hon'ble the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast at Parell on Saturday the 8th Instant at 9 o'clock, and on every subsequent Wednesday at the Town Hall, and on every Saturday at Parell until further notice. Gentlemen, intending to be present, will have the goodness to send their names to the Town Major's Office or to the A. D. C. in waiting by 4 o'clock on the preceding day.

All Persons desiring to have an audience with the Hon'ble the Governor at other times, will be pleased to communicate their wish to the Private Secretary (stating the subject of their business) either to him, or in a sealed note addressed to the Governor, and the Private Secretary will appoint an hour for their reception.

EDW. F. DANVERS,—*Private Secy.*

Parell, 6th June 1839.

Lady Rivett Carnac will have much pleasure in receiving Visitors on every Friday from twelve o'clock until five in the evening, until further notice.

FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON.—A. D. C.

The *Malabar* touched at St. Helena on 25th February, and proceeded the same day for London.

We have made all possible enquiry to ascertain by what route the mail for Europe by the *Hugh Lindsay* is to proceed, and the utmost we have been able to learn is, that the government has given no positive orders on that subject, but has referred the whole to the British authorities at Bussorah. It appears certain however that the plan heretofore in use of sending the mail, *via* Bagdad, has been renounced, and that it, will be taken direct by the Steamer Euphrates to Sookshouk, where a Dromedary Post has been established. It was probably with the view of making the proper arrangements that the Post master had gone to the place last mentioned, as we reported in one of our late numbers. This alteration had been suggested a long time ago to some of our officers, by the French Cousul at Bussorah, as shorter by 5 or 6 days. Experience will shew if this suggestion was well grounded. Whatever may be the result, we regret that the Government had not given the Public an opportunity of judging upon that point, by shewing what had been the results of former experiments *via* the Gulph, when the letters had reached their respective destinations, where, wherefore, and how long they were detained.—It should not be forgotten that a very heavy postage is charged, and the public, on that ground, has a right to know what becomes of its letters.

We can assure our cotemporary the *Gazette* that it is quite possible the passage by Cairo may be shorter than by Beyrout. True a Steamer runs between that town and Alexandria, but that steamers goes only once a month, and as very often the mail meets with detentions on its overland passage from Bussorah, should it reach Beyrout too late for the Packet, there is then a whole month to wait for the next opportunity. It is certain that in case of such an accident it would be better, instead of waiting, to send the mails from Damascus to Cairo and thence to Alexandria where Steamers for Malta are always ready. As to a direct passage from Bussorah to Cairo, we are very sceptical that any such exists; a single letter confided to a Bedouin might perhaps cross the Desert, but it appears very doubtful that several Camels loaded with Boxes could do the same with security. The better plan, if the object were to reach Cairo, would be most probably to confide the mail to Kourshid Pacha, who would forward it, not from Bussorah but from El Katif. After all, we believe that Government could not have done better than to rely upon the judgment of the local agents in a country so unsettled, where a road safe to day may be impracticable tomorrow.

As a good tale will bear to be twice told, we have inserted in our columns the *Times*' version of the fall of Candahar, as given to the world, under the portentous form of an *Extraordinary*, on Wednes-

CC-0. Government of Maharashtra. Digitized by eGangotri on 08 April, 2017

In another part of our Paper will be found a long and interesting letter from Sir Henry Willock to Lord Palmerston on the subject of our present relations with Persia. Sir Henry disapproves of the policy of the Indian Government, in attempting to strengthen our frontier by placing a Sovereign, in our own interest, and indebted to us for his power, on the throne of Cabool, intimating his opinion that there is no security the new sovereign may not as readily become the tool of Russia, as the one that is to be displaced. In this opinion few will concur, who have marked the progress of events within the last four or five years. Is it to be supposed that Persia can ever hereafter be regarded as the true bulwark of India against the aggressions of Russia, when it is admitted that the influence of that Power is all paramount at Teheran, for this best of reasons that, at the shortest notice, 10,000 Russian bayonets can be transferred into the Persian territories from the Georgian and Armenian Provinces at any time and without any difficulty. Believing this to be the case and perfectly aware of the growing influence of Russia in that country, the Indian Government had no alternative but to attempt to raise up a new, friendly and independent power in the intermediate country, commanding as the latter country does nearly every pass and door by which an entrance could be forced into our dominions. There will we admit be many difficulties to overcome before the power of Schah Soojah is firmly established, partly owing to the distracted state of the country and character of the people, partly to the disaffection of the chiefs, and partly to religious prejudices operating to his disadvantage, in having owed his crown and owing the continuance and stability of his Government to infidel aid; but that ultimately order will be established and something like regular Government take the place of the present disorder, we entertain no manner of doubt whatever, if the Indian Government does not altogether fail in that wisdom and management that have heretofore characterised her proceedings in similar cases. It ought always moreover to be kept in mind that by the present bold measure of our Government we have acquired the command of the Indus and Sutlege, an advantage both commercial and defensive, that Sir Henry has altogether overlooked. When he speaks of the proximity of the Russian territory to Persia and the presence of 10,000 bayonets, and when we know besides that there are from 30 to 40,000 Russian subjects established in Persia and depending upon the Russian Ambassador for protection, we can easily understand why the influence of that power should be paramount, why no other power should be able to compete with it, but we cannot understand how a similar influence is to be gained at Cabool, in the absence of territory and bayonets and of subjects, and of Ambassadors, and of Artillery and other officers, and in the presence of a Force officered by Englishmen and placed upon a footing, as we apprehend it will be, somewhat similar to the contingent Forces maintained in the Nizam's and other native states. Sir Henry labours equally under a misapprehension of the intentions of the Government in regard to Kamran. So far from weakening or in any respect encroaching upon his Power, the object of the Government will be to support and fortify that Power to the full extent of which it is capable, the gallant defence he made when assailed entitling him to every respect and consideration from this Government. It is amusing to see that, even in England, men are found sufficiently extravagant to believe, that the siege of Herat and the dissatisfaction that was said to exist sometime ago in Nepaul and Burmah had all the same parentage. If any one thing can serve more than another to fortify the pretensions of Russia and to convince her of our weakness and dread of her power, it is this never ending ascription to her agency of every movement that takes place in the East, far or near, great or small, probable or improbable. It is a species of suicide only equalled in folly by attaching the importance we see too often done to the movements of such pow ers as Burmah and Nepaul, that scarcely deserve the name of powers.

But though we attach greater importance to the Affghan states as our barrier on the west, we would not have Persia neglected nor any means left untried to reestablish a good understanding with that power. Persia to us, independent of its political importance, is now become a valuable commercial ally; our trade is on the increase and it behoves us to have accredited agents in that country for its protection. The proposal of Sir Henry Willock that we should return to the system, that existed in his day, of subsidising a Force and accrediting a Minister to the Court of the Schah, in the hope, as he says, of yet maintaining a *respectable* footing, appears altogether inadmissible in the altered state of the country, with the experience we have lately had of the manner in which a connection so constituted may be broken up, at the caprice of the sovereign, or the nod of his all paramount neighbour, with his 10,000 bayonets, neither does it consist with the honor of England that we should have a representative there, holding a second rank as we suppose Sir Henry means by a *respectable* footing, nor officers commissioned by the government for such a service, subject to the caprice of a Court, swayed by a Power professedly friendly but secretly hostile to us, and whose interest it is, to heap indignities upon our Countrymen and to do every thing to make them contemptible, and to prove our weakness, in the eyes of the Persian People. Instances of such indignities have been detailed to us, enough to raise the bile of the most phlegmatic, and to drive a sensitive person mad. Much of this, however, is to be ascribed, latterly in particular, to the selection of men sent as our representatives to that country, who, whatever might be their abilities, wanted the rank necessary to be on a par with, and to command the respect of, the representatives sent by Russia, who knew well how to turn that circumstance to account, and never scrupled to do so, in their communications with the natives. If another minister is ever accredited to the Court of Teheran, we hope it may be a man of high rank, whose station and character, apart from his ministerial capacity, will be such as to command the respect as well of his Brother Diplomate, as of the People.

In the present aspect, however, of our relations with Persia, supported as the paramount influence of Russia is by the 10,000 pointed arguments whereof Sir Henry Willock speaks, and with little prospect of upsetting such influence, the better policy perhaps would be, to abandon all diplomatic relations with that country, to cede Karak if essential to the restoration of friendship, and to appoint merely Commercial agents, as for example a Consul General holding a commission from the Queen for Bushire, and a consul under him at Teheran, men who, besides being qualified to attend to the interests of trade, would keep the Government well informed of every thing passing in the Country, political and otherwise, without meddling or taking the heavy lift in Persian affairs that we have done for so many years, at so heavy a cost, and to so little purpose. We hazard this opinion however with great diffidence, well aware of the difficulty of the question, yet believing that if freed from diplomatic warfare and Russia were at liberty to pursue her plans unmolested, Persia would in process of time, as the Pear ripened, find it her interest to throw herself once more into the arms of England, as the only means of preserving her nationality.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

It was expected, after the result of Mr. Duncombe's motion last week, that the Westminster theatres would be allowed to give entertainments on Wednesdays and Fridays in lent, and Mr. Bunn had announced performances for this evening at Drury-lane, but he is obliged to withdraw them, having been unexpectedly interdicted by authority.---(Globe.)

The Brussels papers affirm that the engagement of Mlle. Pauline Garcia with M. Laporte insures her the sum of £1,200 for six representations.---(Herald.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Colquhoun, of Killermont, M. P., for the Kilmarnock district of burghs, was elected rector of Marischal College for the present year. The other candidate brought forward was Mr. Campbell, the poet.---(Aberdeen Herald.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has authorized the purchase of three or four of the most admirable pictures in the collection of Mr. Beckford, including the superb work the "St. Catherine" of Raphael. It was formerly the chief attraction of the famous Aldobrandini Palace. When the French, during the revolution, were advancing upon Rome, to gather glory and steal works of art, it was disposed of by the family to Lord Northwick, through the agency of Mr. Day; together with Christ and the Doctors," by Leonardo da Vinci, and the "Christ and Saint Peter" of Caracci—both, now, in the National Collection. While in the possession of Lord Northwick, this picture was engraved by the Chevalier Desnoyers, in 1824. His Lordship afterwards transferred it to Mr. Beckford. The nation is to pay for it 3,500 guineas, a sum by no means too great, in as much as, independently of its surpassing beauty, it is one of the very few works of Raphael that are in a genuine state.—Chronicle.

A Vienna letter of the 11th inst. represents the entertainments given by the Russian Ambssador on the 8th, to the Hereditary Grand Duke, as being of unrivalled splendour. The *Tableaux Vivans* given at the Palace were taken from paintings by Guido, Paul Veronese, Poussin, Saint Ildefonso, and Rubens, which were got up with great effect, the characters being executed by the most distinguished nobles of the Austrian Court, On the 9th the Grand Duke visited the Polytechnic Institution and the Imperial Gallery. On the 10th, His Imperial Highness attended divine service in the Greek Chapel attachedto the Russian Embassy, and afterwards visited the exhibition of the Society of the Fine Arts ac ompanied by Prince Metternich. In the evening the Grand Duke went with the Court to Schœnbrunn, where there was a dramatic representation in the theatre of the Palace, followed by a supper in the Orangery.

The Princess Charlotte Bonaparte, whose death we announced a few days since, is greatly regretted at Florence. She was very benevolent to the poor, and a great patroness of educational institutions for the indigent classes. Her talents as a painter were considerable, and she executed a series of landscapes, which have been lithographed by herself. Ever since the death of her husband, the elder brother of Prince Louis Napoleon, she lived constantly with her mother in the Tuscan capital. At the time of her decease, she was in her 36th year. She has left an only sister, the Princess Zenaide de Musignam, married to Charles Lucien Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino.—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 26.

The Horticultural Society of London are erecting a grand conservatory at their garden at Chiswick, upon a very large scale, calculated to exhibit, to greater advantage than they have hitherto been enabled to do, the fruits and flowers of their contributors, as well as those produced under their own superintendence. The plan of this building differs materially from the edifice to be appropriated to the cultivation of exoties upon a scale of great magnificence, and now in progress in the Duke of Devonshire's garden at Chatsworth.---Chronicle.

"The late Case of Stabbing at Southampton.—Sir John Milbank, Bart., was tried at Winchester, on Monday, on a charge of having stabbed Mr. G. Pocock, at a ball held at Southampton, under circumstances which were fully detailed at the time of the occurrence. After the evidence for the prosecution had been closed, Mr. Erle addressed the jury for the defendent, and several gentlemen of high rank came forward, and stated that he was one of the most humane men they had ever known, and that in every relation of life he conducted himself in the most kind and charitable manner. Mr. Baron Maule then summed up the case to the jury, and stated to them, that the question for their consideration was this—did Sir John Milbanke intend to murder Mr. Pocock, or to do him some grievous bodily harm? In considering a case of this kind, they would first look to see what kind of man this was. Now, they had heard him described as a mild, courteous, cheerful, good natured man, having a most humane and kind disposition. They would then see what motive there was to do this act, and the only one that was to be discovered was the altercation about the dance, and it could hardly be supposed that that little circumstance was sufficient to induce him to entertain so deadly a purpose. It was then material to consider what was the impression of the parties concerned in the matter. They had stated that it was their belief that no mischief was intended. The Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Sir John's friends immediately crowded around him, shaking him by the hand, and expressing their sincere congratulations on the event of the trial.---Courier.

Servia.—Under the date of the Frontiers of Servia, February 13, we find in the *Augsburgh Gazette* the following statement of the principal provisions of the new Servian constitution, which was to be promulgated by a National Assembly, convoked for February 24:—"The legislative power is vested in the Council of the Sovereign, which is to be composed of 17 members, including the President.—The executive power is in the Sovereign, which he exercises by his four Ministers---of the Interior, Finances, Justiee, and Foreign Affairs.---Justice is to be administered by judges and magistrates, appointed for life, viz.: by justices of the peace, nominated by the districts; by 17 district tribunals, the judges of which are nominated by the government, and a court of appeal to be established in the capital.---All new laws are to originate with the Sovereign and his Council.---Rights of persons and property are guaranteed ---Confiscation and all other feudal rights are abolished.---Every subject is to contribute to the charges of the State, according to his property.---The civil rights of the inhabitants are secured; political rights are reserved until the Servians shall be found qualified to exercise them. ---Selections are now making of the members who are to compose the Council of the Sovereign, which, as soon as formed, will be employed in the organisation of the central and provincial authorities.---France has just appointed M. Duclos, who was her Consul at Jassy, to be her diplomatic agent in Servia. ---*Galignani's Messenger, March* 8.

On Saturday night one of the omnibuses belonging to the London Conveyance Company was returning towards Paddington, full of passengers, when, on arriving near Berners street, Oxford-street, a gentleman in the vehicle suddenly feeling in his pocket, said that since he had entered he had lost his purse, containing 380l. in Bank of England notes; his fellow passengers denied all knowledge of it, but he persisted that they did and called police constable E 39, and gave four gentlemen who sat near him in charge on suspicion of having robbed him. On arriving at the station-house, however, the gentleman found his money safe, when he humbly begged pardon of the persons he had accused, who consented to forego future proceedings on condition of his making some atonement. This he did by giving them 10l., with which they hastened to the house of Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, and placed it in his hands to be distributed to the poor.

STANDARD.—March 4.

"If I speak of the commonwealth as I ought to "speak, I am stigmatised as a madman; if, according "to expediency, I am a slave; if I remain silent, I "must expect to participate in the common ruin." "Si loquor de republica quod oportet, existimor insa- "nus; si quod opus est, servus; si taceo oppressus et "captus." These are the words of a great and honest patriot, but a vain and timid man; these words were written confidentially to a friend, and in a conjuncture of affairs so like that in which we are cast that we will take leave to transcribe the same writer's description of it.

"The commonwealth is sinking under a new malady, so that while all condemn what they see done, "complain, lament, concur in their indignation, and "give a free expression to it, yet no remedy is propos- "ed. We fancy that resistance must prove fatal, and "we know that of concession the end must be destruc- "tion." "Nunc quidem novo quodam morbo civitas "moritur: ut eum omnes ea quæ sunt acta improbent "querantur doleant varietas in se nulla sit, aperteque "loquantur et jam clare gemant; tamen nulla medici- "na afferatur neque enim resisti sine internecione posse "arbitramur. Nec videmus qui finis cedendi, præter "exitium futurus sit."

We have quoted above the opinions of Cicero upon the condition of the Roman state, and upon the reasonable expectation of any who should or should not take a part in public affairs in the very crisis of the fate of Rome. Unhappily these opinions were communicated only in private. Cicero dreaded the imputation of being a madman—he remained silent, and fulfilling his own prediction shared in the ruin of his country. If high distinction has its advantages for the public service, so has obscurity; the humble may dare what is too terrible for the illustrious—and it is now for us to speak what experience has assured us will incur from opponents and from selfish and time-serving allies, the imputation of insanity. We say then that *the time has come*, the proper stage of the public malady has arrived, when the medicine may be, if ever administered, with a fair prospect of success.

The question upon which, contrary to Lord Melbourne's idle boast, truly recorded in the *Oxford Herald*, ministers "can be put out," presents itself—*that question is the appointment of Lord Ebrington*. The movement, however, ought to begin among the Conservative people of the empire. It is the right and the duty of the Protestant population of Great Britian and Ireland to take the initiative; and if they are true to the principles of civil government and the principles of religion which they profess, they will take it. This is not a party quarrel—it is an issue between the Protestant Church, whatever it's sub-denominations, on the one side, and the domination of Popery on the other.

Lord Ebrington was a member of Mr. O'Connell's rebel association—of that association denounced and prosecuted by the Reform ministers of William the Fourth. His apology for his connection with the rebel body was that it preserved the peace of Ireland. This criminal alliance upon a pretext so abundantly falsified by the records of the goal and the gibbet, ought to have disqualified the man guilty of it for the lowest office under the Crown: but Lord Ebrington's misconduct did not stop here. No longer ago than the last summer did this man, casting on one side that affectation of a love of peace which was his apology for enlisting in the rebel association, declare in his place in the House of Commons his wish to render the *war* against the Protestant Church—(mark the Protestant Church)—more formidable than it had been; *ex. gr*:—

"I shall vote for the Bill only because I expect that so far from preventing a thorough reform of the Irish Church, it will, by throwing the payment of tithes into the hands of those who have more power and influence than the present payers, render the war *now waged against the* Protestant Church of Ireland *more formidable*."

This man has been selected by the Queen's ministers for the very highest office to which a subject can be appointed—a great insult to the Protestants of the empire, were this all; but the high office to which he has been appointed is also that in which he can most effectually act upon the execrable principle that he has avowed. Is not this a case to call for the interposition of every Protestant in the empire? We try Lord Ebrington by the test suggested by one of his own Popish ancestors in the great civil war—"Let my actions speak for me, and reputation do the rest." We try him by his actions, and his reputation. And we call upon our brother Protestants to protect Ireland and "the Protestant Church." from being placed at the mercy of an enlisted accomplice of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and a declared enemy of the Protestant Church. Has not *the* time come? Will any Protestant deny that it has, when such a person is sent over to Ireland to complete the extirpation of Protestantism? Let no man then hesitate; let every parochial and other Protestant congretation in the empire address the Queen, and petition the two houses of parliament against the atrocious appointment. Let petitions be instantly and universally prepared, rejecting political considerations altogether, and confining their prayer to this one request, that Lord Ebrington, a declared enemy of the Protestant Church, may not be placed in the situation of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at a time when the most sincere and strenuous support on the part of the executive is called for to satisfy her Majesty's *sworn* obligation to protect that Church. There is no Protestant who knows his duty to his country, his Sovereign, and his Creator, who will dare incur the responsibility of refusing to sign such petitions and addresses. Let these, then, be prepared at once, and forwarded to London with the least possible delay, in order that the Queen and her ministers may not remain in the dark one unnecessary moment. Again we say, *the Time* has come.

DINNER TO Mr. O'CONNELL.

Yesterday evening the Precursors of London gave Mr. O'Connell a dinner at Highbury Barn Tavern for the purpose of commemorating the establishment of that Society in London. There were between 800 and 900 persons sat down to dinner, and the gallery was literally crammed to suffocation with ladies. Among those who sat down to dinner we noticed Mr. C. O'Brien, M. P. for Clare; Mr. E. Bridgman, M. P. for Ennis; Mr. D. Browne, M. P. for Mayo; Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M. P. for county Kerry, Dr. Carpue, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Mackennin, Precursors from Dublin, the Rev. Mr. Magee, and Mr. Kelly. Upon Mr. O'Connell entering the room he was most enthusiastically cheered, and that cheering was reiterated upon his being unanimously called to preside. After the cloth was withdrawn,

Mr. O'Connell rose to propose the health of the Queen, which was drunk amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.—Air, God save the Queen.

Mr. O'Connell then rose to propose the next toast, "The People." (Great cheering. As an avowed and thorough going Radical he was proud of any occasion to express his attachment to the people. (Cheers.) The object of all his political exertion had been the people—that class which included in the general term the entire of society; every man who had devoted his honest principles to the good of his country. If there was to be any distinction made between one class of the people and another, if they were to be divided into aristocratic and democratic his choice was fixed—he was for the democratic against the aristocratic.—(Tremendous cheering.) There might have been periods of society when the spirit of Vandalism and oppression was abroad, and when the nation was rather a congregation of robbers than of thinking men, when the aristocracy was as necessary as an officer was to a regiment of the line; but, thank God, that state of society had gone by; the mind of the present generation had spread itself beyond the fetters of feudal authority, and the humbler classes of society were now as high in intellect, and more advanced in cultivation, than the lords and the mighty men of the present day.—(Great cheering.) He knew of little occasion that there was for them at the present day, unless it was to make bread dear, and to create prejudices among the people of the country. In his opinion the aristocracy of this country was the most sordid that he had ever witnessed, because he found them surrounding him every day doing all in their power to make bread dear to the children of the widow and the fatherless. He thought that the stand they had made in favour of the existing corn laws was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions he could recollect that had taken place by the wealthy classes in opposition to the poor. If the present aristocracy of the country could increase the miseries of the poor, not by starving them, but by roasting them for their Saturday dinner, they would be happy to avail themselves of such pastime.—(Great cheering.)—If ever there was a period when it was necessary for the democratic portion of society to stand together, to combine, and to unite, it was the present—(cheers)---for what was the state of the population of the country? Why, it was miserable in the extreme. They had the master classes who had votes, and the slave classes who had no votes at all. (Cheers.) He was an advocate for Universal Suffrage —(great cheering)—for every thing that was useful and beneficial to the people.—(Hear, hear,)—Universal Suffrage was a debt due to the nation at large—(cheers) —but the Legislature of the country, like all fraudulent debtors, was unwilling to pay the whole of that debt; he had therefore taken as much as they would give, without any species of release for demanding the remainder.—Great cheering.)—That was his practical mode of working—(cheering)---because he knew that a man who got 5s. from a fraudulent debtor, was far more likely to get the remaining 15s. than if he had received nothing in part payment. (Cheers.) He thought that every step towards Universal Suffrage enabled them to go on with stronger force and with less resistance to obtain the remainder. (Cheers.) Upon this point many men differed from him. He was sorry for that, and they must allow him to tell them that they were not quite such practical men as he was. (Cheers.) He was the decided advocate of the Vote by Ballot. (Great cheering.) Nay, he would tell them more, for he would fearlessly assert that there was not a single honest man in the community who was not its friend. ---(Great cheering.) However much the opposer of the Ballot might attend public worship---however much he might turn up his eyes to Heaven and cry out "God be merciful to me a sinner"---(Great laughter)---he would declare that man to be a rogue and knave at bottom, if he was not in favour of the Ballot. Why was he for the Ballot? Why, because if they had it a man's vote would be his own. (Cheers.) If they had the Vote by Ballot no man could come to another man's shop and say "You did not vote as I wished you, so send in your account." At the last election no less than £3,000,000 had been expended in bribery. (Cries of Hear, and Shame.) In Norwich, the freemen began by selling themselves to one party, and having got from them £30 or £40 for a vote, they then went to the other party and sold their votes for £50 or £60. (Cheers.) Not satisfied with this, they were actually ready to sell themselves to a third party if one had come forward ---such was the true character of the honest and independent freemen of Norwich. (Great cheering.) At the last election there the Duke of Weilington"s son and the son of the Lord Chief Baron on the one side, and two what were called popular men on the other, and notwithstanding the freemen were so anxious to obtain money for their votes, there were some of them who had some slight political consciences, for they expressed themselves ready to give a rebate of 5 per cent to the popular party. (Hear and cheers.) If they had the Ballot, such a system would be at an end, because nobody could tell then how a party voted. He might say that he had voted for a certain party, but then he might also tell a lie---(great laughter)---and the fellow who would take a bribe, in his (Mr. O'Connell's) opinion would feel little hesitation in veering from the truth. If any individual more than another deserved the epithet of scoundrel, it was that man who would sell himself, soul and body, for the sake of money.---(Great cheering.) He was also decidedly in favour of the shortening of the duration of Parliaments. The people required it. was an old proverb, that "short reckonings make long friends." (Loud and long continued cheering.) It was astonishing how quickly a servant went upon any message when he knew that he should be turned away the next day if he loitered on the road. (Cheers.) So with respect to Members of Parliament, He preferred three years for the duration of Parliament, but if he got the vote by ballot and an increase of the suffrage, he would willingly *toss up* whether it should be one, two, or three years (Great laughter.) He sincerely regretted that any dissensions had sprung up among Reformers —(cheers) – the Tories rejoiced in it, because they knew that in the weakness of the Reformers was their strength. (Cheers.) The Whigs rejoiced at it and small blame to them—continued laughter)—for they wished to go no further. (Cries of "You must push them.") He (Mr. O'Connell) thought that the people would push themselves. (Cheers). The common sense of the people was increasing day by day. Where there were fifty who were able to read years ago, there were hundreds now—the publications of the day, although he was sorry to say there were many of them bad enough were read by almost every individual. (Hear, hear.) The prospects of England, however, were far superior to those of Ireland. The suffrage was bad enough in England, but it was ten thousand times worse in Ireland. (Cheers.) Would it be believed that in one of the smallest counties in England there were actually more voters than there were in the county of Mayo, which had a population of 366,000 persons. (Cries of "Shame shame!") The Tories would take away the little which Ireland already possessed, and the Whigs refuse to give them more. He had been appealing to the English people, and but for the unfortunate circumstance of the course adopted by the Chartists, who talked of torches and daggers, he would have combined the feelings of England with those of the people of Ireland. That would have been a union, not of master and slave, but a union of brotherhood.---(Great cheering.) The people of Ireland would then have stood on the same level as the people of England. (Great cheering.) That feeling had been checked and kept down by certain parties. He trusted they would pardon him if he was bitter against the man who had produced such lamentable effects. Until the period of the consummation of liberty arrived, he was among the people, and one of the Precursors. (Tremendous cheering.) Precursor to what? To a combination with England---to a union with England on the basis of identification or rights and privileges. That was his present object---he had made one effort during the present session, in making that effort he had been met by the Whigs with a whining "No"---(Laughter)---and by the Tories with a ferocious refusal.---(Great cheering.) They had put forth one of the rabid dogs of Orangeism, Serjeant Jackson---(continued cheering) —so that between them both no hopes or expectations had been held out to him, but it was his determination to try them again (great cheering). He would give them the benefit of Lent, to see whether they would repent (great laughter), and the Whigs and the Tories might depend upon it that he should be at them again. He would tell them frankly that he was determined. The people of Ireland had long confided in him. He was a rare instance of a man who for 35 years had preserved his popularity, and who had increased instead of diminished it (cheers).—The people of Ireland believed him to be honest—they knew that he had been useful (great cheering).—What, then, was his sacred duty to that people? He found that they were basely denied an equality in the rights which the English people possessed—they felt that they were unjustly prevented from having the same franchises which the English people had. It was his greatest wish to improve the condition of the people of England, but he was also desirous that Ireland should be placed on the same footing with them. The Tories and the Whigs had refused him this, nay, some of the Radicals even refused it. In the majority that refused the claims of Ireland were some from whom a different course might have been expected—he alluded to the son of the Duke of Norfolk, and the grandson of that Noble Duke, Mr. Philip Howard, the member for Carlisle. Where, he would ask, would they have been but for the people of Ireland?---(Great cheering.)---He would not in their absence make use of harsh terms---but he felt bound to say that it was ingratitude unworthy of the house of Norfolk---(Tremendous cheering)---it was an ingratitude which the meanest peasant of Ireland would have been ashamed of. One of the Radicals who had joined in that vote was Mr. Parrot, the member for Devonshire---(Cries of "Shame," and "Wakley was one.")---No: Wakley would rather have died than joined them.---(Hear, hear, and tremendous cheering.)---He had made every effort in his power to obtain redress through and by England, and he would resort to the restoration of the Irish Parliament by a Repeal of the Union only because he could not succeed without it.---(Tremendous cheering)—There were many that supposed he could not obtain the Repeal. To such he would whisper what had been done in the year 1825, when he came to this country as a delegate, and when he was told by Lord Liverpool that emancipation was impossible.—(Hear, hear.)—Why, barely four years had elapsed before Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington became submissive to the Irish people, and granted them emancipation, because they found they could not resist it. (Cheers.) Since the last Parliamentary campaign he had travelled upwards of 1,500 miles in different parts of Ireland, and everywhere he was met by the eternal cry of "Why don't you give up everything else, and think of a repeal of the Union?"---(Great cheering.) From this moment he thought of repeal (increased cheering,) and he found that if the British Parliament would not do justice to Ireland, Ireland whould do justice to herself by demanding a repeal of the Union,---(Most tremendous cheering.) The hon. gentleman then alluded to the objections made to a grant for the Irish railways, which, he maintained, England was bound to advance, having destroyed the credit of Ireland by her policy, and again repeated his frequent declaration that England and Scotland owed their reform to the Irish members. Mr. O'Connell then pointed out the advantage of a parliament in Ireland, and quoted the liberality with which, in a period of difficulty, that legislature had come forward to the aid of Britain with money and men. Let the people of England and Ireland only be united and they would be sure to succeed in obtaining justice. But it was, therefore, absurd to talk of physical force where society was so artificial as in England. The friends of real liberty were the enemies of disorder, and they were drivellers who supposed that they could put down pacific and determined men, by talking of torch light and dagers. The triumph of mind over matter was extending---and the day not far distant when he hoped to see the dearest objects he had in view, viz., the good of Ireland perfectly realized. (Here the hon. and learned gentleman sat down amidst tremendous cheering.)

The healths of the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Kent were than drunk amidst cheers, together with those of the other members of the Royal Family in England.

Mr. Fitzgerald then proposed the health of Mr. O'Connell, the Father of Precursors, and the Liberator of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks, deprecated the union of Church and State, as being inconsistant with the true interest of the people, (Cheers) The Hon. Gentleman then went on to animadvert upon the course pursued by the *Times* newspaper, in the course of which he alluded to some of the conductors of that establishment in terms which we abstain from mentioning. He concluded by expressing his thanks for the honour that had been conferred upon him, and gave the health of the Liberal Members in Parliament, four of whom honoured them this night with their presence. (Hear.) Namely, Mr. O'Brien, of Clare; Mr. D. Browne of Mayo; Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, of Kerry, and Mr. Bridgman, of Ennis.

Mr. Dillon Browne made a patriotic speech in returning thanks, and alluded in violent terms to the despotism which had followed the last revolution in France, as an argument against the use of physical force.

Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hogan, and other gentlemen then addressed the company, and Mr. O'Connell having given the health of the stewards, retired at half-past nine.—*Sun, March* 5.

SAM SLICK AND LORD DURHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Sir---I think the public ought to be told, what is indeed obvious to many, that the author of *The Clockmaker, Bubbles of Canada*. Letters in the *Times* by "a Colonist," and Mr. Justice Halliburton of Nova Scotia, are one and the same person. And your readers may learn something more from a brief notice of the very different parts which he plays under these four designations.

The Yankee slang of Sam Slick is but a pleasant means for the conveyance of disagreeable truths to the Blue-noses of Nova Scotia. The plain object of the books is to make the Novascotians ashamed of their sloth and poverty. With this view the Judge draws many a contrast between the Yankees and the Blue-noses, infinitely to the advantage of the former. Lord Durham, in his Report, says---"A highly popular work, which is known to be from the pen of one of your Majesty's chief functionaries in Nova Scotia, abounds in assertions and illustrations of the backward and stagnant condition of that Province, and the great superiority of the neighbouring American setttlements. Although the author, with a natural disinclination to question the excellence of government, attributes this mortifying circumstance entirely to the folly of the people, in neglecting their farms to occupy themselves in complaining of grievances and abuses, he leaves no doubt of the fact." In a word, the author of *The Clockmaker* is, though perhaps unconsciously, a vigorous Reformer.

The author of the *Bubbles* is a mere bookseller's penny-catcher, or a very Clockmaker, who palms worthless wares on the public for "genuine." The book was bought in the expectation of finding it full of fun: it is little more than a reprint of stale official documents with a fatiguingly prosy commentary.

The "Colonist" of the *Times* is a colonial official, staggering with shame and fear under the "heavy blow and great discouragement" to colonial bumbureaucracy of Lord Durham's Report.

Mr. Justice Halliburton is a District Judge of Nova Scotia, resident in England. There is another gentleman in the same predicament—Chief Justice Robinson of Upper Canada, the head of that "Family Compact" which Lord Durham has ventured to expose. Why are not these functionaries sent about their proper business? Lord Glenelg would have answered with a yawn. Pray, Mr. Spectator, put the question to Lord Normanby; and believe me, yours truly, A Colonial Durhamite.

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